

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 27th March 1953.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at half-past eight of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Increase in the export quota of onions.

* 208 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether repeated representations have been made to the Madras Government by concerned commercial bodies from August 1952 pointing out the inadequacy of the export quota of onions and the great accumulation of stocks, and if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Representations have been received pleading for an increase in the export quota of onions. This Government had informed the Government of India that this State could afford to spare only a quantity of 1,000 tons of onions for export to foreign countries during the second half year of 1952 and that the export of even this quantity should be confined to the period July to September 1952 as the last quarter of the year is generally a lean period when it is not desirable to allow any export. But instead of fixing a separate export quota for this State the Government of India fixed the quota on an All-India basis for the second half year of 1952. Out of the All-India quota of 15,000 tons as much as 5,804 tons were exported from Madras State during the period July to September 1952 and more would have been exported during the remaining 3 months of the year. Thus much more than what this State could afford to export consistent with its own requirements was exported during the second half year of 1952.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“Are the Government aware of the fact that there is much stagnation of stock of onions in the Andhra area just now?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“This question relates to the year 1952. About the present position, if a separate question is put, I will be able to answer.”

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI:—“Sir, is it not a fact that owing to the failure of this Government to communicate in time to the Centre about the surplus stock in the State and the necessity for allowing exports by the beginning of this year the onion growers have been put to severe loss this year?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I do not think that is correct.”

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Number of unemployed in Madras City.

* 208-A Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMY PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government have ascertained the number of able-bodied young men unemployed in the City of Madras?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“The number of unemployed able-bodied young men between the ages 18—25 as registered in the Employment Exchange, Madras, is 6,455. No other investigation has been made into the unemployment of this class of men.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“Sir, do the Government maintain any register for the registration of the able-bodied young women who are unemployed?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“In the employment exchange, yes, Sir; but in the Government office itself, no.”

SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—“Have the Government any positive programme for finding employment for those who are unemployed?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“The employment exchanges are meant to give them employment; we hope that the big managements and industries will avail themselves of the services of the employment exchanges.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“Are the Government aware that 70,000 street-dwellers are in the Madras City to-day and that only a small number has come to the notice of the employment exchanges, viz., 6,000 and odd, and almost all of them are unemployed, and that the City is fast growing into a city of unemployed people and beggars?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“The problem of unemployment and begging is a very vast problem; it is not peculiar to this City alone, it is common to the whole State, and the Government are fully aware of the situation.”

SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—“Since employment is the greatest capital for the advancement of the country, will the Government consider the desirability of prohibiting begging by the able-bodied and of providing the beggars with alternative employment, as they are doing in the Bombay State?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“Even here in the Madras State, the Government are taking very good measures for finding employment for able-bodied beggars. But it is a problem which cannot be discussed in answer to a question.”

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI:—“Is it not a fact that most of these people belong to places outside the Madras City and they have come to seek employment in the City?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“I am unable to answer that question; but if a separate question is put, I shall examine it and answer.”

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ May I know the percentage of persons who applied to the employment exchanges and who were given employment and the average percentage for the whole year? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I should like to have notice, Sir.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Are the Government aware that most of the able-bodied people are not going to the employment exchange offices to register themselves, and if so, what steps the Government propose to take to make it known to them that they should go to the employment exchange and register their names? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ If only the hon. Member would go to the employment exchange, he would see for himself the tremendous rush of applications. The only solution seems to me to appeal to the hon. Member to ask all his friends who are unemployed, to register themselves in the employment exchange.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Is there any possibility of securing some relief to these able-bodied unemployed persons before they totally become disabled? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The duty of providing employment for able-bodied men is not a Government duty alone; it is the duty of every industrialist, of every citizen as well as of the Government.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—“ In view of the formation of the separate Andhra State, does the Hon. Minister think that the number will increase, and if so, what plans has he got to meet the situation? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I only hope that in the new State of Andhra there will be less unemployed; and to that extent, any co-operation which the Madras Government can offer will certainly be at the disposal of the new Andhra State.”

The Metal Industries, Limited, Shoranur.

* 208-B. Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Metal Industries, Limited Shoranur, Malabar, has been re-opened; and

(b) if so, whether the workers have been paid any subsistence wages during the period of the closure of the factory?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) No, Sir.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ May I know why the Government do not take steps to reopen the factory and have its management under them? ”

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The stage to consider that suggestion is not now; now the Government are trying to attach the properties in order to get back the loan amount; but when the factory is brought up for sale, then it will be time to decide who should run it, Government or the present management or any new management."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI:—"As the factory is still closed, will the Government consider the question of a subsistence wage for the workers?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The factory at the present moment is closed. Now the Government cannot reopen the factory because the assets have to be brought up for sale, and then it can be decided as to who should run it."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"May I know how many skilled labourers and how many unskilled labourers are out of employment on this account?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I want notice, Sir."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"How long has it been under closure, may I know?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I think for nearly a year now."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, may we know the reasons as to the closure of the factory and the steps that Government have been taking to reopen it once again?"

* **THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:**—"Sir, the Metal Industries, Limited, Shoranur, were granted loans twice in 1948 under the provisions of the State Aid to Industries Act to the tune of Rs. 1,75,000 for the purchase of machinery. As it was brought to the notice of Government that the Company did not utilise the loan amounts for the purpose for which they were intended, viz., purchase of machinery, and that the company sold away, without the prior approval of Government, one machinery, hypothecated to Government as security for the loans the Government ordered the recovery of the entire loan due from the company. The Director of Industries and Commerce accordingly issued notices to the company on 10th April 1951 demanding the return of the outstanding amount. In the meanwhile, the company represented to Government that their action in having temporarily utilised a part of the loan amount for purposes other than purchase of machinery might be condoned and that they might be granted one year's time for the purchase of machinery. After examining the question in detail, the company was granted six months' time for the purchase of machinery or for the refund of the unutilized portion of the loan amount. As the company did not purchase any item of machinery even after the expiry of the six months'

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time allowed, the Government ordered that the proceedings already instituted against the company for the recovery of the entire loan amounts should be pursued.

The company again in August 1952 reported that they had made necessary arrangements for getting a loan of Rs. 3½ lakhs from a financier at Bombay and therefore requested the Government for issue of orders for staying the proceedings pending for the recovery of the loan. As it was found that the affairs of the company were in a bad state of way, that the financiers who previously came forward to take over the management were falling back, the Government issued orders for the attachment of the properties of the company hypothecated to Government against the loan. The properties have been attached under Section 28 of the Revenue Recovery Act with effect from 6th December 1952 and the Manager of the company has been duly informed by the notice of attachment served on him that unless the arrears with interest and expenses are paid up by 15th January 1953, the properties of the company will be brought to sale. It was subsequently reported that at the General Body meeting of the shareholders of the Metal Industries, Limited, Shoranur, held on 21st January 1953, the General Body resolved to accept the resignation of the existing Board of Directors including that of the Managing Director and that it was also resolved to accept the nomination of a new Board of Directors including Sri C. P. Karunakara Menon. In his letter, dated 21st January 1953, Sri Karunakara Menon has requested Government, among other things, to allow the books of the factory to be audited at once. The Government have examined the requests of Sri Karunakara Menon and have decided that the books of the company may be made available for the audit. That is the present stage. After looking into the accounts, it is hoped that the Directors or Sri Karunakara Menon will inform the Government whether the company will reopen the factory or not."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I think this question came up before the House a few days ago. Next question."

Salaries of the officers of the former Pudukkottai State Service.

* 208-C Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

8-40
a.m.

(a) why some officers of the former Pudukkottai State Service have been paid the Madras State salaries from 1st January 1949 and why others from 1st August 1949; and

(b) the departments where payment has been made from 1st January 1949 and departments where payments have been made from 1st August 1949?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) & (b) The date 1st August 1949 in the question is taken to be an error

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for 1st September 1949. On certain representations, the Government have re-examined the question and they have since decided to allow Madras scales of pay from 1st January 1949 to all the qualified staff who were allowed to draw such scales from 1st September 1949. Orders are accordingly being issued. State employees who were eligible for the Madras scales of pay according to the general principles and who were absorbed prior to 14th October 1949 were allowed re-fixation of pay with effect from 1st January 1949. Those who had not been absorbed and about whom proposals were pending with the Government on that date including those lacking requisite departmental qualifications were allowed to draw Madras scales of pay with effect from 1st September 1949. As it was considered that allowing the Madras scales of pay to persons who had not been actually absorbed by 14th October 1949 was a pure concession, the orders were not given retrospective effect for any period prior to 1st September 1949. The orders applied equally to all the departments."

Disafforestation in Repalle taluk.

* 208-D Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state with reference to the reply to starred question No. 65 on 5th November 1952, what action has been taken in the matter?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"A report from the Chief Conservator of Forests has since been received and the matter is under consideration."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"Sir, during the last session also when the same question was put the Hon. Minister replied that the matter was under consideration. Since then nearly six months have elapsed and may I know how long will it be under the consideration of the Government?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"I believe, during the last session, it was stated that the matter was under consideration, because the Chief Conservator of Forests was asked to go and inspect the area. The Government have received a large number of applications for disreservation of forests in the Guntur district at Ottapal, Aduguladi and a number of other places and so the Conservator was requested to go and immediately report after inspection of the areas."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know, Sir, the summary of the report which the Conservator gave?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"It is still under consideration and I cannot say anything about it now."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"Sir, is the Minister aware of the fact that the District Forest Officer has already rejected the applications of local people?"

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ We have now received the report of the Chief Conservator and that is being examined.”

Questions 208-E and 213—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Question No. 208-E and the other question No. 213 are similar. They may be taken up together and supplementaries may be put on both the questions. I think, therefore, it is better that the Hon. Chief Minister answers both these questions together.”

Police ' Strike ' in Madras.

* 208-E Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how many constables were involved in the recent Police strike in Madras; and

(b) against how many, departmental action has been taken and how many have been prosecuted or detained?

* 213 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a Police strike at Madras in December 1952;

(b) if so, how many struck work;

(c) how many have been detained; and

(d) how many have been punished?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ (a) & (b). The members of the City Police refused to draw their pay for December 1952 and there was considerable unrest but no stoppage of work. The facts have all appeared in press notes issued by Government from time to time.

“ (c) Fifty-one were detained of whom 30 have since been released.

“ (d) So far 51 men have been departmentally punished. I think I have replied to both the questions.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I think these questions came up before the House a number of times, though in different forms.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ But, all the same quite a number of supplementaries have to be asked because from time to time the position also changes.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Sir, of the police constables who have been manhandled and forced to take salaries, how many participated in the strike and how many have been ousted from service since then? Is there a proposal to reinstate those constables who have been victimized?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ All these pre-suppositions are wrong. But as regards reinstatement and all

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that, the Government are taking care of their own administration and I deprecate hon. Members again going into those matters.”

SRI VAVILLA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“Sir, in view of the fact that they are now taking salaries are the Government prepared to stop victimization?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“There is no question of victimization. I think victimization, i.e., exploitation comes from political parties.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—“Sir, having reinstated so many constables, will the Government be good enough to reinstate the remaining number also?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Government have to distinguish between activities of various kinds and hon. Members are not aware of the details of those activities as the Government are. Certain men have done certain things and certain other men have done certain other things. All the men who were prosecuted have been let off. All cases against them have been withdrawn. Many of them have been reinstated. Some have been dismissed and they have a right to appeal and the matter will be gone into by the Government in the usual course. I once again appeal that the discipline of the Police force may be left to the Government, whoever may be the Government.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—“On a point of order, Sir, I would like to know whether there are some subjects about which we can ask questions and some subjects about which we should not ask. I would like to know whether there are Transferred and Reserved Subjects as under the Montford Scheme of Reforms and whether it is proper on the part of the Hon. Chief Minister to say so?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“It is up to me to appeal to hon. Members not to put questions on certain matters; it is up to hon. Members not to accept my advice and it is up to the Government to answer or not to answer.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Apart from that, there are State subjects as well as subjects belonging to the Union.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—“Sir, now that matters have quietened, will the Government think of restoring recognition to the Constabulary Association?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Even that, Sir, will be considered when the Association applies and not when Legislative Assembly Members apply.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“Are the Government aware, Sir, that the City constabulary have given to the Chief Minister in person some complaints about the Commissioner of Police here and if so, what steps the Government have taken?”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The hon. Member has received oral information quite wrongly and inaccurately. The police constables did give a representation but it had nothing to do with the conduct of the Commissioner of Police but dealt with conditions of work and service. All reasonable requests were granted even during the time of the unrest. Barring the rights given to the Association which subsequent to non-recognition have lapsed, all reasonable difficulties have been removed."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"Sir, is it not a fact that the Hon. Chief Minister while addressing a gathering of policemen promised to enquire into the conduct of the Commissioner of Police?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The hon. Member need not proceed further. I say, no, Sir."

Regularisation of the services of 9 (a) (i) candidates.

* 208-F Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

8-50
a.m.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Public Service Commission examination held in April 1951 was intended to be a nominal one for regularisation of the services of 9 (a) (i) candidates;

(b) whether the examination was conducted in two papers only;

(c) whether candidates who failed in those two papers have been ousted from service and if so, how many;

(d) whether it is a fact that candidates who secured a pass in those two papers have been declared to be ineligible to draw increments until they secure a pass in two other papers in an examination to be conducted on a future date; and

(e) if the answer to (d) is in the affirmative when the examination in the two other papers is to be held; and whether candidates sitting for that examination are to pay fresh fees for the examination?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (a) The answer is in the negative.

" (b) The Special Competitive examination comprised two tests one of the S.S.L.C. and the other B.A. standards. Typists and Steno-typists were required to answer only one paper in the examination of the S.S.L.C. standard. Persons employed in posts for which a University degree qualification is prescribed were asked to answer the B.A. standard test.

" (c) Candidates who failed to secure a pass in the Special Competitive examination were discharged from service to provide for approved candidates. The information regarding the number of candidates so discharged from service is not readily

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available. I regret the Government do not consider it necessary to collect it as the time and labour involved in its collection will not be commensurate with the public interest that will be served thereby.

“(d) The answer is in the negative.

“(e) The question does not arise.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—“Is it a fact that the 9 (a) (i) candidates are not allowed to draw any increments, that they do not have that security of service which permanent Government servants have and that they do not enjoy those leave facilities which the permanent Government servants enjoy?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“They are a different class of temporary servants, I presume, and therefore they are treated differently.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“Does it mean that temporary Government servants are not allowed the privileges that are given to permanent servants?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The very nature of the urgency for which the temporary employees were taken makes the difference.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—“Though they are appointed temporarily, will the Government consider the question of confirming them in service in view of the fact that they have served for more than two or three years?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“In spite of the rule being what it is, I am sure that the circumstances are taken into account in every case.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—“These emergency candidates were taken during war time. Is it the contention of the Hon. Chief Minister that the emergency still continues and therefore the temporary nature of their service should still continue?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The old emergency was the basis of their employment. Their continuance now is there because the Government consider retrenchment to be a matter of difficulty, and this is a new emergency.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“Will the Government consider the question of making these emergency clerks permanent taking into consideration the number of years of service they have put in?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Want of basic qualifications which might have been condoned during an emergency cannot in the public interest be condoned for all time. Want of qualification still persists, and to some extent experience makes up for that want. Therefore they are given opportunities to sit for the examination and pass.”

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ In view of the fact that the Government are not ready to take them as permanent servants, will they extend to them leave and other facilities which permanent servants enjoy, in view of their long service? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ They are enjoying those facilities in practice, though the rules cannot be altered. It is a matter of principle.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—“ In view of the fact that these emergency candidates have put in service for over a decade, what was the need for holding fresh examinations? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ In the interests of the new born people. There is under-employment, there are new people coming up and we cannot go on pampering the old ones for all time to the exclusion of younger men.”

Recognition of communal organizations.

* 209 Q.—**SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP**: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Madras Government have received any communication or resolution of the Union Government asking them not to recognize or encourage communal organizations, and if so, what steps have been taken to implement the same?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ G.O. No.2926,^a Public (General-A), dated 27th November 1948, is placed on the table of the House which gives all the information asked for.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ I request that this question may be taken up to-morrow for putting supplementary questions.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The answer was placed on the table of the House long before the question was taken up and the question cannot be postponed simply because the hon. Member has not gone through it.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“ The Government Order placed on the table shows that the implementation in the legislative field of the resolution about the political activities of communal organizations should wait until the passing of the Constitution. It is now three years since the Constitution was passed. May I know whether the Government have taken any decision about their attitude towards the political activities of communal organizations? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ Hon. Members are aware that there are many kinds of communal organizations. These organizations, from their point of view, are fighting against their special difficulties, being backward

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classes as they imagine. The question of communal organizations is entangled with the question of backwardness. Considering all these together, the Government have adopted a certain policy of which the hon. Members are aware, and the application of that policy from time to time is discussed by the Members. As regards legislative provisions, we received a communication from the Government of India in April 1950 wherein, after stating the reasons for the position that they took up, they said: 'In the circumstances, the Government of India have decided that on Constitutional grounds, if on no other, the question of implementing the legislative part of the resolution should be dropped'.

9 a.m. SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—"Sir, are the Government aware that, when the existence of different communities is recognised, the non-recognition or discouragement of communal organizations is simply a stunt of the high and forward communities to exploit and oppress the under-privileged backward communities in all directions, and, if so, will the Government devise ways and means to abolish caste and communities altogether before discouraging communal organizations?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is in full appreciation of the point of view indicated in this supplementary question that I answered the previous supplementary question in the way in which I did. The question of communal organizations is inextricably mixed up with the claim for the removal of backwardness."

SRI R. KRISHNAN:—"May I know, Sir, if the Muslim League is considered a communal organization?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The Muslim League is considered a communal organization."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Sir, are the Government aware that the office-bearers of recognized communal political organizations are invited in their capacity as such on ceremonial occasions by district heads and other officials?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The hon. Member desires obviously that the Government should take a rigid doctrinaire attitude in this matter. I confess that I am unable to do that."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"Sir, politics apart, are the Government aware that in spite of the G.O. communal names of schools persist?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There is nothing much in names. That is the view, I take and I think with good reason. The great paper, for instance, the 'Hindu' has a communal name. But nobody reads a communal meaning in the name."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Sir, as long as the Madras Government recognize the backward communities and as long as they

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have set apart a little amount towards the betterment of those communities, does the Hon. the Chief Minister still believe that organizations of this type are communal in outlook? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ We should understand things correctly. If stress is laid on the community to which a body of people belong, it is considered communal politics and is wrong and should not be encouraged. If stress is laid on social or educational backwardness, it is perfectly lawful for such backward people to ask for help and to receive help.”

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE:—“ Are this Government aware that the Government of India have recognized the existence of the Muslim League Party as a political organization? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ The objection of the Government of India is to political ideas and political work being run on communal lines, that is, they object to the Muslim League running politics as a communal body.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“ Arising out of the answer of the Hon. the Chief Minister may I ask him, Sir, whether the Government have got any proposal to release the backward communities from the clutches of the communal organizations, and, if so, may I know what is that proposal? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ General education and the development of a liberal outlook.”

Murder cases in Malabar.

* 210 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of murder cases in Malabar during the last three years;

(b) the number of murder cases charge-sheeted in the last three years in Malabar;

(c) the results in such murder cases charge-sheeted in Malabar in the last three years; and

(d) the number of murder cases that went undetected?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ (a) to (d) The Government have called for the information.”

Gruel centres for handloom weavers.

* 211 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of gruel centres opened in the State exclusively for the handloom weavers;

(b) the number of handloom weavers in all the centres who have received gruel; and

(c) the cost of the gruel per day per head?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) 151 gruel centres have been opened in the State exclusively for the relief of weavers.

“(b) The average number of handloom weavers fed in all the centres is 115,900 per day.

“(c) The cost of the gruel supplied per head per day averages to Re. 0-1-6.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:—“Sir, will the Government consider the desirability of running collective weaving centres to provide employment to the handloom weavers instead of squandering away public funds on running gruel centres?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The idea in running these gruel centres is to afford relief to the decrepit, old people and also their children.”

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:—“Are the Government aware of the fact that so many gruel centres are not run properly and even the meagre assistance that is given by this Government is swallowed by the middlemen?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Then, Sir, we have to deplore the character of the people in that area.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“May I know the amount so far spent on the gruel centres for the handloom weavers and the number of centres where gruel is being provided?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The number is 151 in various districts. I cannot say the amount off-hand.”

SRI B. K. NALLASAMY:—“What is the reason for closing down many of the gruel centres about 15 days after they are opened?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“I am afraid the hon. Member is mixing this question with the other gruel centres. These gruel centres are mainly for weavers.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA:—“Is it a fact, Sir, that gruel centres for weavers will be opened in urban areas alone, and, if so, will the Government consider the revision of such orders and order the opening of gruel centres in rural parts where weavers are suffering and where they are in a majority?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“At present the policy is to open gruel centres for weavers in urban centres only, because they are concentrated there, and it is easy to give them relief. To give relief to weavers in rural parts is rather difficult, because they are scattered in such areas.”

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SRI P. S. RANGASAMY NAIDU :—“ May I know, Sir, who is responsible for running these gruel centres? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ At the top level the Government, Sir.”

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—“ Sir, are the Government aware that in Rayalaseema and in other parts of Nellore and Guntur most of the weavers are scattered in rural areas rather than in urban reas, and, if so, why have not the Government considered the question of providing this benefit to those areas? ”

THE HON. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ At present we have confined gruel centres to big areas where there are a large number of weavers. If the Government think of providing this relief also to people who are scattered, there will be no end. We will have to give relief on a very extensive scale.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ Sir, some of the gruel centres functioning exclusively for the benefit of handloom weavers in Rajampet taluk of Cuddapah district have been closed. Will the Government order the Collector of Cuddapah to re-open those gruel centres for relieving distress in that area? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ We will consider the question if requirements warrant.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister was saying that weavers were concentrated in towns. Is he aware of the fact that the Chaliya community are living in hundreds together in streets, that they are unemployed and that they are badly in need of gruel centres? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ All these things will be considered from time to time as requests and demands come, and the situation is examined. Hon. Members should co-operate with Government on one matter, that is, that we should not do this a little too much.”

SRI A. APPU :—“ May I know, Sir, the urban areas in Malabar where gruel centres have been opened? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Malabar is having five centres. I do not have names of the towns with me now, but if the hon. Member puts a separate question, I shall answer.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ It is true that gruel centres should not be encouraged firstly because the gruel is not enough for any particular individual to lead a proper life. But in view of the fact that growing unemployment is in evidence all over the State, and also in view of the fact that we are not able to do anything to curtail this unemployment, may we know whether the Government would be able to provide any other possible work for the weavers so that the able-bodied men will be able to get enough work and the gruel centres will become unnecessary? ”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"So far as weavers are concerned, the situation was very bad sometime ago. The situation is somewhat better now and hence the closing of some gruel centres. But from time to time the position will be examined. As regards giving other employment, our whole case and our whole understanding of the position is this, namely, that these weaver families cannot turn over to other employment, and hence their own traditional employment is a good one and will have to be encouraged, and we must find ways and means for such employment to flourish. That is the position."

9-10
a.m.

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—"Sir, the question relates to gruel centres for handloom weavers. Some hon. Members asked whether the Government should not provide them with employment instead of providing gruel centres for them. The Hon. Minister was good enough to say that the gruel centres were meant only for the decrepit, old people and their children. May I know whether in the case of gruel centres for handloom weavers the Government consider that that is the only right way of helping them?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"In the case of weavers, it is restricted by age and condition."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—"May I know whether the weavers in the Salem district are also included in this scheme? If so, how many centres are there in the Salem district?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"There are three centres in Salem."

First Aid certificates for motor conductors and drivers.

212 Q.—SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government have passed an order that motor conductors and drivers will be removed from Government service if they do not pass the First Aid examination?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, as amended in January 1952, provide that no person shall possess a conductor's certificate or a licence to drive a public service vehicle from 1st July 1953 unless he is in possession of an Adult First Aid Certificate issued by the St. John Ambulance Association (India)."

SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU:—"ప్రశ్న వేస్తున్నాను. ప్రైవేట్ లాను, కండక్టర్లలాను వయసు మీరినవారు చదువులేనివారు ఉన్నారని ముఖ్య గారికి తెలుసునా అండి? అలాంటివారు తక్కిన డ్రైవర్లగా First Aid వ్యాసు క్కాలరా? అందుచేత 1954 జనవరి వరకు డ్రైవర్లు extension ఇవ్వాలా?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"This question was considered and it was thought that the knowledge that conductors and drivers at present possessed was sufficient to enable

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them to learn first aid. Age is no bar to learning and first aid is an easy thing. Sufficient time has been given till the 1st of July (one and a half years) for them to learn it."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—" May I know if the Government have made arrangements to give training in first aid to these conductors and drivers? To make myself clear, the private employers have not provided any facilities and they do not even relieve them for attending these classes. I would suggest that the Government should start some periodical training courses in district headquarters hospitals and ask the employers, on their own responsibility, to relieve these conductors and drivers to attend these classes in order to enable them to pass these examinations."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" At the present moment, first aid training is given by the St. John Ambulance Association in various centres. Private medical practitioners in every district, in every centre, are also entitled to lecture and give a certificate. The Civil Surgeons of the district are also entitled to give a certificate. There seems to be no difficulty in the matter. But, if the hon. Member will bring specific instances to our notice, we shall look into the matter."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—" May I know whether the Government are giving any extra allowance to those drivers and conductors who pass the first aid examination and whether the Government have asked the private bus-owners to pay such an extra allowance? If not, will they issue orders to that effect? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" The Government have considered that the knowledge of first aid is very essential for day to day work of the conductors and drivers and, therefore, no special allowance should be given for this learning."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—" My question has not been answered properly, Sir. I want to know whether the Government will consider the desirability of introducing any legislative measure or framing rules—whatever may be necessary—to treat this period which is required for attending the training course as part of duty without loss of wages."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" No, Sir. The Government, at the present moment, have not thought of making it part of duty, for these first aid lectures take only half an hour or one hour a day and can be arranged outside the duty hours at any doctor's or any of the St. John Ambulance Association's centres."

SRI R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO:—" ఈ G.O. ఆమలుపై ఒక యొక్క, ఉద్దేశము బస్సు పడిపోయినప్పుడుగాని ప్రమాదం వచ్చినప్పుడుగాని దెబ్బలు తగిలితే కం డక్టరు, డ్రైవరు First Aid ఉపయోగించవలసిన ప్రయత్నం ఉద్దేశించింది అని అనుకుంటాను. ఏదే accident అయినపుడు ఈ కం డక్టరు డ్రైవరుకూడా దెబ్బతిని ఉంటారు కదా వారు వివిధముగా సహాయం చేయవలసిందే ? "

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Of course, if the conductors and the drivers are injured as well as the passengers, then God help the passengers! (Laughter.) But only in cases where they themselves are not injured, we expect them to give first aid. There are first aid boxes carried in every bus and we hope that the conductor or the driver will be free to render first aid.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ The Hon. Minister did not indicate what steps the Government had taken to make provision for these lectures in the rural areas. As a matter of fact, the drivers and conductors are scattered throughout the villages. Therefore, may I know what steps the Government have taken to see that these drivers and conductors are sent to these classes and whether they have got any proposal to make arrangements for this purpose in the rural areas? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Buses now ply from one important town to another important town. The conductors and drivers are, therefore, mostly in towns. The Government are informed that there are enough people to train them. If such information is not correct, then the Government will consider what next can be done. I can only make an appeal to the hon. Members to give this a fair chance. It is a good thing and if it does not succeed, then there is time enough for the Government to think of other measures.”

SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO :—“ ఈ నాగర్ మండు ఆర్డరు ప్రామాణిక వాహనాలకు కంప్లైట్లకు వర్తిస్తుందా అండి? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ At the present moment, it is only for buses. I am not in charge of tram-cars.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ It is a good intention and we must be able to carry it through. So far the intention has been good but it has only given the conductors and the drivers some headache. So, it is very essential that this date of July 1953 should be postponed. Will the Government see that that date is postponed till they make arrangements in the rural areas to enable these conductors and drivers to acquire this qualification? May I also inform the Hon. Minister that there are quite a number of buses which do not come to either the district headquarters or the taluk headquarters and that even if they come, they come only in nights and that these people do not have the time to attend these classes? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, as I said, this is going to come into effect on the 1st of July 1953. We have no information as to the number of drivers who are not going to take the training or the number of drivers whom the managements have refused to permit to undergo the training. When the 1st of July 1953 comes, then it is time for us to consider the question. If there are hard cases, the Government will certainly consider the possibility of giving them

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more time. We have given a time of one and a half years, but if that is not sufficient, it will be time to reconsider the question on the 1st of July 1953."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" May I add that this objection to necessary and essential training in a civilized country's transport . . . "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" No objection."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" This objection on the part of the employees is also shared by the managements of this transport business, and all of them combine to avoid this troublesome affair. It is the interests of the travellers that we are trying to protect and we need not be in a hurry to relax the rules so soon. The time given is there up till July 1953. Let the headache continue. If it is not enough, we shall extend the period. But we cannot make any promise now."

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN:—" Considering the importance of this qualification for the drivers and the conductors, may I know whether the Government have made it very clear to the employers that just as a driving licence is necessary to employ a driver, a first aid certificate is also necessary in the future to employ drivers? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" The trouble that has now been discussed is itself a notice. Future people will have secured the certificate before applying for the post. We are trying only to accommodate those who are already in service."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI:—" The word ' headache ' has been mentioned twice. May I know whether the first aid box contains an antidote for headache also? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" In strict medical parlance, headache is not a disease; it is only a symptom of some other disease."

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN:—" Just as the burden is put on the bus drivers and conductors that they should get the First Aid certificate within the prescribed time, may I know whether the Government have put the same burden on the employers also to see that their employees get the certificate within the prescribed time, that is, July 1953? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" If the question is asked as to whether facilities are afforded by employers, I should like all employers to give facilities. But the employers by themselves cannot issue the certificate and should not be held responsible for the drivers and conductors getting the necessary certificate."

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a.m.

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SRI P. B. K. RAJA CHIDAMBARAM:—"May I know whether the Government are satisfied that the number of training centres of the St. John Ambulance Association branches are enough to train all the drivers and conductors in the State?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The hon. Member is aware that in his own city of Tiruchirappalli there are plenty of opportunities. Similar opportunities are available in most centres and as and when these drivers and conductors come forward for training, they will be trained and issued the certificate."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"Does the Hon. Minister seriously think that the conductors and drivers will be having sufficient patience to go through this course after the day's hard and strenuous work without their being given sufficient time to study the course?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I would seriously suggest to the hon. Member to visit one such centre and attend a first aid lecture. Then he will see for himself how a number of conductors and drivers are coming forward with pleasure to learn this. I do not think there is any difficulty in this matter."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR:—"ஸார், முதல் சிகிச்சை சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கும்போது அதைத் தாய் மொழியில் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கிறார்களா அல்லது ஆங்கிலத்தில் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கிறார்களா? ஆங்கிலத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொடுத்தால் அதேகம் டிரைவர்களும், கண்டக்டர்களும் தங்களுடைய வேலையை இழக்க நேரிடும் என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் உணர்கிறார்களா?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Yes, Sir. It will be given in their own language or in English whichever they desire."

Questions 214 and 216—

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, there are two questions about women welfare. They are questions Nos. 214 and 216. As both relate to the same subject, we can take them up together."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have no objection."

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"There is a slight difference between these two. So I would like to answer them separately."

Women Welfare Centres.

* 214 Q.—**SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI** (on behalf of Sri K. Aranganathan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state the total number of Women Welfare Centres in South Arcot district during 1951-52?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"Six."

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SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—" May I know what the nature of work of these Women Welfare Centres is and whether it is the opinion of the Government that women alone need welfare and not men? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" Of course, men also have to be taken care of and I suppose they are already being taken care of by my friends like Mr. Balakrishnan. (Laughter.) As regards women, being backward, particularly in villages, they do require to be taken care of and I am sure this department is doing its best."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—" May I know which are these six centres? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" They are, Veeraperamanallur, Padur, Paithanthurai and the three slums attached to these three villages."

* **SRI E. T. KUNHAN :**—" സി, അഡ്വക്കേറ്റിൽ പെട്ട ഒരു കേസിൽ ഈ centre ഹാജരായിട്ടുണ്ടോ? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" I am sorry I have not been able to understand the question which is put in Malayalam."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—" May I know what type of work is done in these centres? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" They work for the amelioration and uplift of women. Particularly, some of the handicrafts like spinning, tailoring, embroidery and knitting are being taught to them. They are also taught how to keep hygienic condition in their particular areas, where they live."

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI:—" Will the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare agree with me if I say that women employed in the Women Welfare Centres are more decorative than operative in the discharge of their duties? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" To be frank, I may tell the hon. Member that it is not my view. My own feeling is that they are very good people and are doing their very best."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—" Has the Hon. Minister visited any of these centres and may I know what type of observation he has made."

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" Yes, during the course of my tour in some of the districts, I have seen some of these centres and I am convinced that they are doing their best under the circumstances."

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN:—" The Hon. Minister said that women are backward. (Laughter.) I would like to accept that statement provided we are given all the facilities that are given to backward classes. But constitutionally, we

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are given nothing as backward classes. We are competing in everything as equals. Thus we suffer backwardness without any corresponding relief. I want to know if this is not contradictory."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I had really intended to intervene earlier and ask the hon. Members to remember that there were women Members in this House watching. I was anticipated and forestalled by the last Member who spoke." (Laughter.)

Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

* 215 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there are two sets of Government Servants' Conduct Rules in actual practice to regulate the associations of the two sets of Government employees, one set for non-gazetted and one set for gazetted officers?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There is only one set of Government Servants' Conduct Rules which apply to all Government servants (gazetted and non-gazetted) under the rule-making control of the State Government. The rules contained therein regulate all Service Associations."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"My question is, 'whether there are two sets of rules in *actual practice* to regulate the two sets of Government servants?'"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There is no difference at all in actual practice and I have answered the question already with reference to the phrase 'in actual practice'. Probably, the hon. Member is confusing the position in another aspect which he is thinking of, viz., All-India Service officials. There is a slight difference between them and those under the rule-making powers of this Government."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Would the Government place a copy of the Government Servants Conduct Rules on the table of the House?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I wish to see whether it can be done, but let me again say that the persons interested have—each one of them—a copy of the Rules with them." (Laughter.)

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"May I know when these Rules were framed and whether there is any proposal to revise the rules to suit the present conditions?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Government is asked from time to time to consider some of the Rules and they do consider them. It is a growing set of Rules like the Board's Standing Orders and it is understood by the Government servant concerned."

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Women Welfare Centres.

* 216 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) how many Women Welfare Centres are now functioning in the State;

(b) what is the amount spent by the Government for maintaining them; and

(c) how many women are undergoing training, and in what arts, at Narayanamangala Centre in South Kanara district?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“(a) 178.

“(b) Rs. 40,496 for the financial year, 1951–52.

“(c) At Narayanamangala Centre 29 women are undergoing training in—

Spinning,

Crochet lace making,

Tailoring and cutting,

Knitting, and

Embroidery.”

SRI M. S. MOGRAL:—“May I know whether the Government have received any representation to shift the Narayanamangala Centre to any other centre in the firka area where there are sufficient number of women available to undergo training?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“I do not remember to have received any.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that these Women Welfare Officers give lectures on family planning to illiterate women in villages?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“I think the hon. Member is confusing Rural Welfare Officers with Women Welfare Officers. The Assistant Woman Welfare Officer looks to the local needs of the particular slum or any other portion of the area where women live and she would like to help them as far as possible in their social outlook and in learning some crafts and some of the cottage industries.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“I believe the Hon. the Minister has not answered my point. I want ‘yes’ or ‘no’ to my question. Are they giving lessons in family planning to the women of the respective areas?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—
“Yes, Sir, in some centres they are doing it. I have heard that in some centres they are doing so.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—“The Hon. the Minister was saying that there are 178 centres in the State as a

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whole. May I know how many women centres are there in Malabar and how many women from the Harijan community have been trained? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—

"In Malabar, there are 8 women welfare centres. I am afraid I cannot say how many women from the Harijan community have been trained. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—"As there is a great demand for women welfare centres in South Kanara district, will the Government open centres in Udipi and Coondapur? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—

"The question will be considered."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Question time is over."

[Questions 217-220 postponed to 28th March.]

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

MOTION UNDER RULE 22 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'That under rule 22 of the Madras Assembly Rules the Demands for Grants for further expenditure in the year 1952-53 be taken up in the following order, viz.:—

II. State Excise Duties.

XI. District Administration and Miscellaneous.

XXIV. Labour including Factories.

and then the other Demands.' "

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That under rule 22 of the Madras Assembly Rules the Demands for Grants for further expenditure in the year 1952-53 be taken up in the following order, viz.:—

II. State Excise Duties.

XI. District Administration and Miscellaneous.

XXIV. Labour including Factories.

and then the other Demands.' "

The motion was carried.

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR FURTHER EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1952-53.

(1) DEMAND II—STATE EXCISE DUTIES.

* THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,29,700 under Demand II—State Excise Duties.'

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"The necessity for moving this Supplementary Demand has been explained on page 5 of the explanatory note. During the current year, certain grade-to-grade promotions in the category of Inspectors of Excise were ordered. Consequently, arrears of pay were drawn by the officers concerned. An additional appropriation of Rs. 21,600 is required under the sub-head District Executive Establishment. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 15,000 is met by re-appropriation from savings within the grant and the balance of Rs. 6,600 is included in the Supplementary Estimate.

"There was an increase in the expenditure on travelling allowance to the Prohibition staff. There was also an increase in the expenditure under contingencies towards repairs to the vehicles maintained by the Prohibition Department, cost of petrol and other contingent charges.

"Thus an additional sum of Rs. 2,29,700 is required to meet these two items of expenditure during the current year.

"Sir, I have been observing the criticisms of the hon. Members regarding the policy of this Government on Prohibition as well as its enforcement. It is rather heartening to note that while a few of the hon. Members have spoken against the policy of Prohibition followed by this Government, a large number of Members have criticised only the way of its enforcement and the many lapses on the part of the enforcement authorities. No doubt, of late Prohibition crimes have increased. There are various reasons for the same. Effective enforcement has brought to light many Prohibition offences. The economic conditions prevailing in the country seem to have induced several people to take to illicit distillation and sale of arrack. Further, it is reported that the Magistracy is not awarding sufficient and deterrent punishments to the law-breakers. Consequent on such punishments, the general public are not sufficiently co-operating with the officers and are not giving information in the matter of detection of offences, because they are afraid that the persons either awarded short-term imprisonment or fined will return soon and wreak vengeance on them. As most of the offences under the Prohibition Act are bailable, there is every room for offenders to tamper with witnesses and thereby escape punishment. Under such circumstances, the Government are seriously considering the question of amending the Prohibition Act so as to effectively deal with Prohibition offenders. As regards the complaint that Prohibition work should be carried out with greater vigour and the officers should be strictly instructed to feel their responsibilities as stated by Sri Sahajananda and my hon. Friend, Sri Nallasami of Bhavani, I can assure them that the Government are alive to their responsibilities and they are missing no opportunity to impress upon the officers to strive their best to bring the offenders to book. The large increase in the detection of offences in this regard will testify that the officers are in no way slack in discharging their duties.

"As regards the extension of permission to tap and sell neera, I may inform the House that as some responsible Members of this

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Assembly and the tappers' organisations, especially from the coastal districts of Andhra approached and requested the Government to allow this concession in view of the distress prevailing in those parts, owing to failure of rains and as a large number of tappers are not able to make both ends meet by merely converting the sweet juice into jaggery since the price of jaggery has fallen down now-a-days, the Government have granted their request. Those responsible Members and leaders of the ex-tappers have given a solemn undertaking that they will see that no abuse is made in any way in the matter of tapping and selling neera and the Government have already warned them that if abuses are detected, this concession will be withdrawn. Government know that neera was not popular among the general public in Andhra districts. But in view of the food and nutritious value of neera, Government want to create a taste for it in those parts and to give those people an opportunity to stand by their solemn promise. Since the introduction of neera in some of the coastal districts of Andhra, many people and organisations from those districts, Rayalaseema as well as Tamilnad are coming forward and pressing the Government for the extension of similar concession to their areas also. But the policy of the Government is to move cautiously without in any way giving scope for jeopardizing the Prohibition policy. Therefore, the success or the failure of the scheme, its continuance, its extension or its scrapping mainly depends on those who have been permitted now to tap neera and their behaviour.

“With these words, Sir, I commend the Demand to the approval of the House.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Motion moved—

‘That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,29,700 under Demand II—State Excise Duties.’

“I will allow one hour for this Demand, one and a half hours for ‘Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous’ and one and a half hours for ‘Demand XXIV—Labour including Factories’. At 1-30 p.m. all the outstanding Demands shall be put to vote. I fix a time-limit of five minutes for each Member.

“Regarding the scope of discussion, I must tell the House that it should not be another General Discussion on the Budget. Notes are given under each Demand in the explanatory memorandum and hon. Members must confine their remarks to the details therein.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move the cut motion standing in my name, viz.,—

‘That the allotment of Rs. 2,29,700 under Demand II—State Excise Duties be reduced by Rs. 100.’

“My main object is to ask the Government to give permission to tap neera in Sattenapalle to the co-operative societies and to

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•discuss the policy of the Government. Sir, I am not going to make a speech now. I would request the Hon. Minister to cover all the cut motions in his reply."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There are only two cut motions."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"I am making a general observation. When cut motions are given notice of every Member is not allowed to move it because there is not sufficient time. But if they are all touched in the Minister's reply, it would be good. I would like the Government to adopt this procedure in this as well as in other cases. With these words, Sir, I move my cut motion."

* SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise 9-40 a.m. to support the Demand. I feel that all the subjects have been discussed widely, thoroughly and fully. Yet, inasmuch as the Demand has been placed before the House, it is necessary to exercise our vote in support of it. One thing is very clear, that is, ever since the Governor addressed both the Houses, the policy of the Government has come up for discussion in all its aspects and in every detail. To-day we are considering the Supplementary Demands. The Demands relate to expenditure incurred on schemes which this House has already approved. So what has been once approved cannot be easily turned down now. What is now wanted is sanction for the extra expenditure that has been incurred for the staff. Can we possibly reject the Demand and say that this further necessary expenditure will not be voted by this House? Therefore, I feel that, unless there are grounds on which we can say that this further expenditure could have been avoided, or should have been avoided and must have been avoided, there is nothing left for us to criticize except to criticize the Government for the sake of criticism. The policy is not one that directly arises out of this Demand. As the Hon. Speaker himself said, we have to confine our remarks absolutely to the points raised by the Demand. With regard to this Excise Demand, it is seen that the extra expenditure had to be incurred on account of certain arrears of pay drawn during the year on account of the promotion of certain officers, which could not have been foreseen. Now if this Demand is to be criticized at all, it cannot be for any fault of the Government. Nor is the Demand one that could possibly be rejected. I fully support the Demand and request the House to pass it unanimously.

"Before I conclude my speech let me appeal to the hon. Members of the House, in the criticisms that are being levelled against either the Government or against individual Ministers, to dissociate themselves from referring to small points and to try to formulate principles with reference to which we can ask the Government to formulate their policies. In this respect, I have found that every Member naturally tries to refer to his own constituency or to his own district. Famine has been talked of all over; Member after Member talked about famine conditions in their districts. Members from Malabar also talked about famine. We from South Kanara have not talked about it. It does not mean that we are soft and the

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condition of the people there does not need any attention, study or scrutiny and that they do not need any ameliorative measures. I have in my mind one particular subject, namely, the condition of the fishermen in that district. We are aware that fishing in the West Coast to-day has become a total failure and the catches are few. Yesterday a question was put to the Government whether some relief could be granted to the fishermen by way of reduction in the price of yarn supplied to them. It was stated in reply by the Hon. Minister that it would be considered. I say, Sir, so far as the fishermen are concerned, they deserve the sympathy of Government and any help that could possibly be given, should be thoroughly considered, studied and applied and relief granted to them.

“Sir, with regard to the other Demands, I do not propose to say anything because the Demand before the House relates only to one subject. Yet whenever there is an opportunity, it shall be my endeavour to request the Government to harness the enthusiasm of the people that prevails to-day. Let me remind the House, let me remind the Government and let me also remind every Hon. Minister of the new spirit that is abroad. This spirit, if properly utilized, will be of inestimable value. There is an urge among the people to help themselves. This has not been properly appreciated. If the Government will only co-operate with the people and try to canalize this enthusiasm, and energy, with the funds made available by the Government, the problems and projects that have been shelved for want of funds could be taken up. I, therefore, say that the Government should try to understand this aspect. The next point is that the officers should come in closer contact with the people. This is very necessary with regard to the Prohibition department for the stricter enforcement of Prohibition. Instead of concentrating all the time on administrative business, the officers should develop greater touch with the people. If this is done, I am sure Prohibition will be a greater and greater success and the Demand now made will receive the full support of the House.”

*SRI K. RAMIAH CHOWDARY:— “అవ్వయ్యా, ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము చర్చించడామే విషయాలన్నీంటిలో ముఖ్యమైనది మధ్యపాన నిషేధము. దీనిని జాగ్రత్తగా పురగాలోచించవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. ఇది ముఖ్యముగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము రాజాభ్యున్నతుపంటి సమయము. శ్రీ సాటి శ్రీరాములు త్యాగపరితంగా ఆర్జీయ ఒకటవ తేదికి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము విర్యధుతుందని కేంద్రప్రభుత్వము ప్రకటించడము ఎంతో ముదాహమము. కాని కేంద్రప్రభుత్వముకూడా రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ విషయములో ప్రధానమైనట్లుపంటి రాజధాని నగర సమస్యలో వినిర్ణయానికి సాలేక ఆంధ్రశాసనసభ్యులకే వదలి వేయడమనేది చాలా ప్రమాదాలను దాటిస్తున్నది. ఈ సందర్భములో వాంచూగారి రిపోర్టును అనుసరించకుండా కేవలము వ్యక్తిగత అభిప్రాయాలతో, ఆంధ్రులను లేనిపోని చిక్కులలో పడవేసి వారిలో ఐకమత్యము లేకుండా చేయడానికే ఇలా ప్రకటించడం జరిగిందని అనుకోవలసియున్నది. వాంచూ రిపోర్టు ప్రకారము, రాజామే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము సుస్థిరంగా ఆర్థిక విషయంలోగాని, తదితర విషయాలలోగాని సహజ స్థాయిలో ఆర్థికస్థితుతగలిగి ఉండాలంటే, ఈ మధ్య పాన నిషేధ చట్టాన్ని తీసివేయడమే మంచిది. ఈ రోజు మధ్యపాన నిషేధ

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చట్టాన్ని గురించి ఆలోచించవలసియవచ్చును, దీన్ని గురించి ప్రజానీకముయొక్క మనస్తత్వాలు, అభిప్రాయాలు వివిధంగా ఉన్నాయని ఆలోచించవలసివచ్చును. ఈ చట్టము సక్రమముగా అమలు జరుగజడలేదని, ప్రజలు దీనిని ఉల్లంఘిస్తున్నారని తెలుస్తున్నది. ఈ కారణము ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధచట్టమువల్ల ప్రభుత్వమునకు వచ్చే ఆదాయములో దాదాపు 27 కోట్లు రూపాయలు నష్టమురావడమేకాకుండా, దానివల్ల ప్రజలకు విలాటి లాభాలుగాని, వసతులుగాని కలుగకుండా అవుతున్నది. ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధము గాండిజీగారి సిద్ధాంతము కాబట్టి, దీనితో ప్రజలంతా బాగుపడతారనే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో ఇది ప్రవేశ పెట్టబడినది. ఇది ఆదరణలో ఉండగలదని ఆశించారు. కాని ఈ రోజున ప్రజానీకముయొక్క మనస్తత్వాలు, దేశముయొక్క ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితిని పరిశీలించిచూచినప్పుడు, ఈ చట్టము మనకొంతమాత్రము ఉపయోగము లేదని గత సంవత్సరములయొక్క అనుభవమునుబట్టి స్పష్టమగుచున్నది. ఈ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వము ఆర్థికంగా వెనుకబడియున్నప్పుడు, ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టమును ఇంకా కొనసాగించి, ప్రజానీకంపై ఇంకా కొత్తపన్నులు వేసి మన అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలను సాగించగలము అనేది సాధ్యముగానీపని. ప్రజలు ఈ విధానాన్ని ఆమోదించారు. గత అనుభవమునుబట్టి, ప్రజానీకముయొక్క మనస్తత్వాన్ని బట్టి ఈ రోజు మధ్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టము కేవలము failure అయిందనే చెప్పక తప్పదు. కనుక ఈ సందర్భములో ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టము గురించి జాగ్రత్తగా పునరాలోచించి సరియైన నిర్ణయానికి రావలసిన అవసరమున్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం రాజీతున్న ఈ సమయములో ఆర్థిక ఇబ్బందులేవి లేకుండా, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని సుస్థిరంగా నిర్మించవలెనంటే, ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టాన్ని తిసివేయటమే మంచిది, దానిద్వారా, రాష్ట్రముయొక్క ఆదాయము పెంచి ఆధనాన్ని అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలకు వినియోగించుటకై అవకాశముంటుందని మనమున భావించవలసియుంటుంది. కాని ఈ రోజున ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము వర్షాధిక్యమున సమయమున కొంతమంది ప్రముఖులు కొన్ని లేనిపోని అపహేళనలు పెట్టి వివేక ప్రకటనలు చేస్తూ ఆ విధంగా ఆంధ్రులను ఇంకా చెప్పగొట్టడానికి వారి ఐక్యమత్యాన్ని చెడగొట్టడానికి ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ విషయము పత్రికల మూలకంగా తెలుస్తున్నది, వింటున్నాముకూడ. నిజంగా ఈ సమయంలో దాదాపు 6, 7 గురు యువకులు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము కొరకు ఎంతో కష్టపడి, తుదకు శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు నాణ్యతా, ఆర్థిక ఫలితంగా ఈ రోజు రాష్ట్రము వర్షాధిక్యమున సమయంలో, దానిని సుస్థిరంగా వర్షాధిక్యమునందుకు ప్రతిఘటిస్తే, ప్రతిపాటుడు, ఆంధ్రులుగాని, ఆంధ్రేతరులుగాని ఎంతో సమర్థ భావములతో సహకరించవలసియుండగా, ఇటువంటి తాత్కాలిక ఉద్దేశాలను ప్రదర్శించడం, కక్షలు పెట్టడమనేది చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయము. కనుక ఇటువంటి బేధాభిప్రాయాలేవి కలుగజేయకుండా ప్రతిఘటిస్తే ప్రతి యువకుడు విశాల హృదయంతో యోచించి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికయి మన నాయకులందరు ఒక ఖచ్చితమైన నిశ్చయానికవచ్చి, ఆంధ్రంగా నడుచుకొంటారని నేను ఆశిస్తున్నాను. నిజంగా ఈనాడు మన రైతాంగముయొక్క, ప్రజానీకముయొక్క ఇక్కట్లు చూచినట్లైతే వారు నిజంగా చాలా నిష్ఠుర, నిరాశచెందుతున్నారని చెప్పక తప్పదు. కనుక ఈ రాష్ట్రము విషయములో ముఖ్యంగా పాటించవలసిన విషయము ఏమనగా మన నాయకులందరుకూడ, పార్టీ వివక్షత లేకుండా అందరు కలసి, ఏకీభావముతో, ప్రజలతోసమే పాటుపడి ఉద్దేశ్యముతో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సాధనకొరకు ఏకాభిప్రాయానికవచ్చి సుస్థిరమైనటువంటి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని నెలకొల్పుదురని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా స్వాతంత్ర్యము వచ్చినప్పుడు మొమ్మతా ఎంతో బాగుపడతామని ఆశించినటువంటి ప్రజానీకము ఈ రోజు నిష్ఠురమైంది, ఎందుకు ఈ స్వాతంత్ర్యము వచ్చింది

9-50
a.m.

[Sri K. Ramiah Chowdary]

[27th March 1953]

అని అనుకొనవలసివచ్చినది. అట్లాగానే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర విజయకులోను రాష్ట్రము అడగడమే మహా పాపముకట్టుగా దీనివల్ల లేనిపోని చిక్కులు తెచ్చిపెడుచున్నారు. కనుక ఏలాటి బేదాభిప్రాయాలు, మనస్తత్వాలు పెట్టుకోకుండా ప్రతివ్యక్తి, ప్రతి పౌరుడు అందరు ఒక ఖచ్చితమైనటువంటి అభిప్రాయానికివచ్చి సుస్థిర ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర స్థాపనకు ప్రయత్నముచేస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. తరువాత మంతులకూడ ప్రజలకు పలువిధములుగా పలు స్టేటుమెంట్లు ఇస్తున్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా వివిధ జాతులు, వివిధ వర్గాలు, వివిధ సంస్థలు ఉన్నటువంటి ఈ మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రమునకు సంబంధించియుంటే మంతులు సమాన భావము, సమాన దృక్పథములేకుండా, ఏదో ఒక ప్రత్యేక జాతికో ఒక వర్గానికో నాయకత్వము వహించినట్లు ప్రవర్తించడం జరుగుచున్నది. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయము. కనుక ఇటువంటి మనస్తత్వాలు లేకుండా, మనమందరు సుహృద్భావముతో స్తోదర భావముతో విడిపోదామని ఆశిస్తున్నాను.

“ఈ రోజు నిజంగా ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధ పట్టాన్ని ఆమలు జరిపేందుకోసమని ఒక డిపార్టుమెంటు నియమించి, ప్రత్యేక పోలీసు సిబ్బందిని పెట్టి ఎంతో డబ్బు వెచ్చించడం జరుగుచున్నది. దీనివల్ల ఇతర దేశాధిపతి కార్యకమాలాన్ని వెనక నెట్టడం జరుగుచుండుట చాలా శోచనీయము. కాబట్టి ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధ పట్టాన్ని తీసివేసి, ప్రజలలో విజ్ఞానాన్ని కలుగజేసి, వారు సాంఘిక కట్టుబాట్లకు లిగి ఉండేటట్లు చేసి, ఆ విధంగా వారి ప్రవర్తనలో సహజమైన మార్పు కలగజేసే విధంగా వారికి ఉద్బోధనచేస్తే, అప్పుడు ప్రజలు వారంతకువారీ ఈ మధ్యపానము యొక్క మంచి చెడ్డలు గ్రహించుకొని ఆ విధంగా నడచుకోగలరని మనవిచేస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

*SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU :—“అధ్యక్షా, నేను

ఈ ప్రాహేళికను గురించి నా స్వంత ఆనుభవము మనవిచేయదలచితిని. దక్షిణాది జిల్లాలలో ఏ ప్రకారము ఇది ఆమలు జరుగుచున్నది నాకు తెలియదుగాని, మా జిల్లాలలో మాత్రం ఏ విధంగాను ఇది ఫలప్రదము కాలేదని నేను నొక్కి చెప్పగలను. కాంగ్రెసు సాంకేయికదాయమని దీనిని పట్టుకొని ప్రాచులూడుట సమంజసము కాదని నేను మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. ఆసెంబ్లీలో చాలా జయప్రదముగా ఆమలు జరుగుచున్నదని ప్రభుత్వం సంకల్పించుట తప్ప మరి ఏ విధంగాను ఆమలు కరుగలేదు. ఈ మధ్య మా నరసీపట్టణం తాలూకా క్రీషాదేవువేటి అనే గ్రామములో నారా తయారుచేసిన వారిని పట్టిచ్చినందున వానిని ఆ రాత్రి ఖాసిచేశారు. ప్రస్తుతం నరసీపట్టణం సబ్-మేజిస్ట్రేటు కోర్టులో. ఆ కేసు విచారణ జరుగుచున్నది. ఇంకను ఎన్నో నిర్భయములున్నవి. అవి అన్నియు ఇచ్చట చెప్పిన మమ్మలనుకూడా ఖాసీలు చేస్తారేమోనని భయపడవలసియున్నది. మంతులు పర్యటనలలో గ్రామస్తులు వస్తువులు చేయించుకొనుచున్నాము, విలువైన దుస్తులు కొనుచున్నామని చెప్పుచున్నారంటే, ఒకవేళ దొంగ సారా తయారుచేసి అర్బువధనముచేతనని తలుస్తాను. విదేశీ కేపర్లు మన మధ్య నిషేధము జయప్రదంగా జరుపుచున్నామని వ్రాసిన పేపర్లరూచి మన ప్రభుత్వము సంతోషించుచున్నదంటే పిట్ల కండ్లు మూసుకొని పాలు త్రాగుదూ లోకము చీకటిపడి పోయినది అని అనుకొన్నట్లున్నది. క్రిందటి బజ్జలు సంసర్గములో కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీ మీటింగులో ప్రాహేళికను తీసివేయుటకు ఎక్కువమంది కాంగ్రెసువాదులు పట్టు పట్టవప్పుడు శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఒక సంవత్సరము నాకొరకు విడిచిపెట్టవలెను. నేను జయప్రదము చేసెదనని సెలవిచ్చినట్లు తెలిసినది.”

27th March 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"When did I say that for one year I will experiment it? ఎప్పుడు నేను ఒక సంవత్సరము వంకు చూస్తానని చెప్పితిని?"

*** SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU:**—"కొంతమంది ముఖ్య కాంగ్రెసువాదులు ఆవిధంగా నెలవెచ్చారని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Some Congressmen and in private conversation?"

*** SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU:**—"వివిధంగా చూచి నను చాలా సమయము కలుగుట తప్ప సరిగా ఆములు జరుగుటలేదు. దీనివల్ల ప్రతి సంవత్సరము సుమారు 16 కోట్లు నష్టము కలుగుచున్నది. మొత్తం, 5 సంవత్సరములకు సుమారు 80 కోట్లు నష్టము వచ్చినది గాని ప్రజలకు వివిధంగాను ఉపయోగ పడలేదు. ఈ 80 కోట్లు ఖర్చుచేస్తే ఏ రామపాదనాగరులాంటి ప్రాజెక్టు తయారయి ఉండును. కనుక ఇప్పుడైనను ప్రభుత్వము దూరాలోచన చేసి ఈ ప్రాపిడికను రద్దుచేసినను కల మరొక విధముగానైనను ప్రజలు బాగుపడెదరని నమ్ముచున్నాను."

*** SRI K. V. RAMESAM:**—"Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the object for which this legislation was passed. But I am very much distressed to see that the object has totally failed for it has not only depleted the State of its revenues, it has increased the crime and unemployment and those who were formerly engaged in that trade are now helpless for want of alternative employment.

"In the actual administration of the law, absolute corruption is rampant in the rural parts and the officers entrusted with the duty of enforcing the law are not sincere. Everybody is trying to circumvent the law. Especially in the matter of preparation of this arrack, almost in every village it has become a cottage industry and I am sure every Member is aware of how this distillation process has been going on from house to house in spite of the Prohibition staff in every centre. It is sheer waste of public funds to spend any more on this department. I therefore appeal to the Hon. Chief Minister to see the actual state of affairs, how the Prohibition law is working in the rural parts and how it has increased the crime. So many representations and memoranda are being received by the Government that neera should be allowed to be tapped. What is the reason for this universal demand for neera? That shows that people are not in favour of the continuance of Prohibition. In view of this agitation from the public, I submit that we should reconsider the Prohibition policy. The prestige of the Government should not stand in the way of scrapping Prohibition, or suitably amending the law. Therefore I submit that it is absolutely necessary that we should not allow any more of our public funds to be squandered on this department. Our object should be to eradicate the evil. I make bold to say that the evil is on the increase and that our efforts have not been fruitful. It is all the more necessary that we should take immediate steps to eradicate this evil, not by enforcing the law of Prohibition in the manner in which we are doing, but by some other means and therefore may I appeal to the House that we should no longer support this Demand."

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a.m.

[27th March 1953]

* **SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI** :—“ ఆధ్యక్ష, ప్రభుత్వము ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధ policy ని తీసుకొన్న తరువాత వచ్చినటువంటి అనర్థాలన్నింటినీ గురించి ఇప్పుడు చర్చించడానికి వ్యతిరేకము. మద్యపాన నిషేధ policy ని అమలు జరుపు సందర్భంలో ఆంధ్రదేశములో ఈ మద్యపాన కొన్ని తాలూకాల్లో సీరా తీసి అమ్ముటకు ప్రభుత్వము అంగీకరించిన విషయము అందరికీ తెలిసినదే. ఈ విషయము గురించి తెలుపుచూ మంత్రిగారు. ఆంధ్రదేశములోని ప్రజలకు ఈ సీరా అలవాటు లేదని, దక్షిణాదిని చూచి అలవాటున్నాడని, అందువల్ల ఎంతవరకు ఇది ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతములో జరుగుచున్నదోనని వారి అనుమానాన్ని వెల్లడించారు. కాని 1952 వ సంవత్సరపు పరిపాలనా రిపోర్టును పరిశీలించినట్లయితే ఆంధ్రదేశములోకంటే దక్షిణాదిని పోలి తక్కువేమీ జరుగలేదని తెలుస్తున్నది. ఇప్పుడు ఆంధ్రదేశములో కొన్ని తాలూకాల్లో ఈ సీరా పద్ధతి అమలు జరుపబడుచున్నది. వాటిలో విజయవాడ తాలూకా ఒకటి. ఈ తాలూకాలో ఇప్పటివరకు వచ్చిన అనుభవమును బట్టి చూచినట్లయితే అక్కడి ప్రజలు సీరాను స్వీకరిస్తున్నారు. వానిని సరిగా ఉపయోగిస్తున్నారని స్పష్టమవుతున్నది. ఈ మద్యపాన క్రిష్ణా Prohibition Officer తో మాట్లాడినప్పుడు ఆయన విజయవాడ తాలూకాలో ఇది సక్రమంగా అమలు జరుపబడుచున్నదని చెప్పారు. కనుక ఆంధ్రదేశములో ప్రజలకు ఇది అలవాటులేదని చెప్పడం సరికాదు. మరియు ప్రభుత్వపు ప్రస్తుత policy ని మార్చవలసిన అవసరమున్నదనే విషయాన్ని వారికి గుర్తుచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సీరా తీయటకు అనుమతించినట్లు ప్రభుత్వము ఉత్తర్వులను జనవరి నెలలోనే పాస్ చేసినప్పటికీ అవి ఫిబ్రవరి చివరకుగాని విజయవాడ తాలూకాలో అమలుకు రాలేదు అనే విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వము గుర్తించాలి. ఈ విషయములో జిల్లా కలెక్టరు, జిల్లా Prohibition Officer, Co-operative Deputy Registrar ఈ ముగ్గురు అనుమతించవలసిన అవసరమేర్పడుచున్నది. ఒక సౌనెటిరిజిస్టరు అయితేనే తప్ప Prohibition Officer కాని, కలెక్టరుగాని దాన్ని అంగీకరించరు. Prohibition Officer అంగీకరిస్తేనే తప్ప Registrar register చేయడం జరుగదు. ఈలాంటి చిక్కులున్నాయి. ఒకవైపు Season అయిపోతున్నప్పటికీ, సౌనెటిరి registration కాకపోవడంవల్ల దాన్ని అమలు జరుపడానికి వీలులేకుండా పోతున్నది. ప్రభుత్వము ఈ విషయములో ఏ ఉద్దేశ్యముతో ఉత్తర్వులను వెస్తున్నారో ఆ ఉద్దేశ్యమునుగురించి అవి అమలు జరగడంలేదు. అంతేకాకుండా ఈ orders సరిగా అమలు జరుపుటకు సరియైన staff ను ఇవ్వలేదని Registrar complaint చేస్తున్నారు. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము ఈలాంటి ఉత్తర్వులను వెస్తేటప్పుడు దాని కనుగుణంగా staff ను గూడ sanction చేయవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. మరియు దీనిని ఆంధ్రదేశముంతటా విస్తృతము చేయాలి. ఈ సందర్భములో వాంచూగారి రిపోర్టును దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధ policy ని పూర్తిగా మార్చి వారేదీ అడ్డు ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలకు ఉపకరించేటటువంటి ప్రాజెక్టుల నిర్మాణానికి తోడ్పడుతుంది. కనుక ఇప్పుడున్నటువంటి అనర్థదాయకమైనటువంటి ఈ policy కి స్వచ్ఛి చెప్పి, సీరా ఉపయోగించుటకు విస్తృతంగా అన్ని చోట్లా అనుమతి నివ్వాలని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ ఇప్పటివరకు ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధము అమలు జరుగుతున్న పద్ధతిని గమనించుచున్నప్పుడు గ్రామాలలో ఒకరిపైన ఒకరు కక్షలు సాధించుకొనుటకే ఈ పద్ధతిని ఉపకరిస్తున్నదని పరిపాలనా రిపోర్టు పరిశీలించినట్లయితే తెలుస్తుంది. అసలు ఈ నేరాలలో, ఎవరు నేరస్థులూ వారిని పట్టుకోకుండా మద్యపాన ఉత్పత్తివంటి ఆ మాయకులను పట్టుకుంటున్నారని కూడ మనకు స్పష్టమవుతుంది. అసలు దీనివల్ల ఆర్థికంగా ప్రయోజనము జరగడం లేదు సరికాదు. ఆంధ్రలో దీనిని ఉల్లంఘించడం

గూడ జరుగుచున్నది. అంతేకాకుండా దిసివ్వు ఇతర అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలన్నీ వెనక్కి డూచున్నవి. కనుక ఈ policy ను వెంటనే మార్చవలసి అవసరమున్నదని మరొక పారి ప్రభుత్వమునకు విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తూ ఇంతటిలో విరిమిస్తున్నాను."

“மதுவிலக்கினால் கள் இறக்குவதை நிறுத்தி விட்டதால் சாராயம் அதிகமாக காய்ச்சுவதற்கு ஜனங்கள் முன் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் கள் இருப்பது அவசியமானது. இன்னும் இந்த கள்ளிற்கு பதிலாக பதனி நல்லது. அது கூட நம் அசெம்பலியின் முன் இருக்கிறது. அது இருப்பதால் இந்த கள் அவசியமானது. கள்ளைப்பற்றி எனக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும், கள் தேக்கத்திற்கு ரொம்பவும் நல்லது. இந்த பதனியும் கன்தான். ஒரு மாத்திலிருந்து இந்த கள்ளை இறக்கி ஒரு மரத்துக் கள்ளாகவே சாப்பிட்டுக்கொண்டு வந்தால் தேக்கத்திற்கு ரொம்பவும் வளர்ச்சி ஏற்படும். வெகு செங்கரியம் கிடைக்கும் என்பதை நான் தங்களுக்குக் கூறுகிறேன். பல மரங்களிலிருந்து கள் இறக்கி சாப்பிட்டால் மிகக் கெடுதல் ஏற்படும், என்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். அதுவும் அளவிற்கு மேல் குடித்தால் மிகவும் கெடுதல் ஏற்படும். குடியானவர் களும் வேலை செய்கின்றவர்களும் இதை உபயோகித்தால் ரொம்பவும் விசேஷமானது. அவர்களுடைய பசியை நீக்கி விரும்; அதனால்தான் மிகவும் நல்லது என்று சொல்லுகிறேன்.”

* SRI P. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER :—“ என்னுடைய சிறிய வயதில் எங்களுடைய சொந்தக்காரர்கள் தோப்புகளை எடுத்து வியாபாரம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள், அதனால்தான் எனக்கு அனுபவம் உண்டு என்று சொல்லுகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ வியாபாரமா அல்லது அனுபவமா ? ” (சிரிப்பு.)

* **SRI P. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER** :—“ வியாபாரம் தான். என்னுடைய தோப்பில் சில நோயாளிகளுக்கு இதைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். ஒரு மரக்கள்ளாக சாப்பிட வேண்டும் என்று என்னைக் கேட்டால் நான் கொடுப்பது வழக்கம். அதனால் எவ்வளவோ நோயாளிகள் செளகரியம் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு கட்டி சொக்கத் தங்கத்தை ஒரு மரக்கள்ளில் போட்டு வைத்திருந்தால் அது 2, 3 மீ. தங்கலில் அப்படியே கரைந்து போய் விடும். அந்தக் கள்ளை நோயாளிக்குக் கொடுத்தால் ரொம்பவும் நல்லது. இந்த மாதிரி கொடுத்து வந்தால் பல நோய்கள் செளகரியமடையும், என்பதை நான் அவர்களுக்கு நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.”

[illegible]

[Sri G. Latchanna]

[27th March 1953]

విషయము మాత్రము చెప్పాలి. మద్యపాననిషేధము అనేదాన్ని సిద్ధాంతరీత్యా ఎవరు వ్యతిరేకించరు. కాని, ఇది ఆచరణయోగ్యమూ అనే విషయములో ఆచరణ యోగ్యము కాదనే మనసుందరము అంగీకరించక తప్పదు. అది ఏ విధంగా అంటే, అబ్బేర్ రోగికి ఆరోగ్యకరమైన ఆహారమిచ్చినప్పటికీ దానిని జీర్ణించుకోజాలడో, అదేవిధముగానే ప్రజానీకములో తగినంత విజ్ఞానముగాని, నైతికస్థాయి (moral standards) గాని, లేనప్పుడు ఈ నూతన సిద్ధాంతాన్ని ఆధ్యాత్మికంగా వారిపైన పెట్టినట్లు అంటే దానిని ఆచరణలో పెట్టుకొనజాలరు. అంతేకాకుండా అది చాల ఆరాజకాలకు, కష్టాలకు దారితీస్తున్నదని అందరు అంగీకరించినదే. గాంధీమహాత్ముడు ఎవరి మంచి నుద్దేశించి ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధము ఆచరణలోకి రావాలని అందోళన జేశారో అటువంటి గోటూనకోట్లు కూలినాలి చేసుకొనేటవంటి ప్రజలు దీనివల్ల చాగువడే దాకకంటే, ఒకవిధమైనటువంటి ప్రభుత్వపు Law & Order ను ఉల్లంఘించడమనేది ప్రజలలో ఎక్కువగా వచ్చినదని అందరు అంగీకరించక తప్పదు. దీనికి కారణము ప్రజలలో నైతికజ్ఞానము, moral standards లేకపోవడమే. కనుక ముఖ్యంగా ప్రజలకు వారి యొక్క నైతికజ్ఞానాన్ని, moral & cultural standards ను పెంచడానికి ప్రయత్నము చేయకుండానే, మరియు ఈ చట్టాన్ని సక్రమంగా అమలు జరపడానికి తగినంత తర్రీఫు కలిగినటువంటి departments staff లేకుండానే ఈ చట్టాన్ని జయప్రదంగా ఆచరణలో పెట్టి నిర్వహించగలము అనేది చాలా కష్టమైన విషయము అనే సంగతి గత ఏ, రి వీండ్ల అనుభవమువల్ల స్పష్టమగుచున్నది. అందువల్ల దీనిని జాగ్రత్తగా పునరాలోచించవలసిన ఆవసరము ఎంతైనా ఉన్నదని ప్రభుత్వానికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భములో ప్రభుత్వము నిరాశీయుటను, త్రాగుబకును అనుమతించేటటువంటి ఒక నూతనపద్ధతి సవలంబిస్తున్నందులకు, ముఖ్యంగా ముఖ్యమంత్రి గారికిన్ని, Prohibition మంత్రిగారికిని మా కృతజ్ఞతను చెప్పాలి. దీనివల్ల ముఖ్యంగా కల్లుగితవాళ్లయొక్క నిరుద్యోగసమస్య చాలావరకు నివారించబడుతుంది కనుక ఈ విషయములో ప్రస్తుత ముఖ్యమంత్రి, Prohibition శాఖామంత్రి చూపుతున్న టుటకుంటి సుహృద్భావానికి, శ్రద్ధకు, వారికి నా కృతజ్ఞతాభివందనలను అర్పిస్తున్నాను. అయితే, దీనిని ఎక్కడో ఒక మూలలో మాత్రమే experimental గా పెట్టి మిగతాచోట్ల దీనిని విస్తరించజేయడానికి ఆలోచిస్తాము అని చెప్పితే మాత్రము ప్రయోజనము లేదు. ఆ విధానము జిల్లాలలోని వివిధ తాలూకాలలో వివరీతమైన బేదాధిప్రాయాలకు, పరస్పర పోటీభావాలకు, అపోహలకు దారితీస్తుంది. కాబట్టి నీరా అనేది ఎంచుకుని మంచి అనేది ఈ శాసనసభ ఆచరణలో పెట్టియున్నటువంటి సాఫు ఉదయము 10 గంటల లోపలనే కాళి అయి మూసివేయబడచుండుట బట్టి విధితమగుచున్నది. కాబట్టి నీరాయొక్క అవసరము ప్రాముఖ్యము, మంచితనము, దానియొక్క ఉత్కృష్ట విధానము గురించి ఏలాంటి బేదాధిప్రాయాలు లేవని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. కనుక ఈ నీరాయొక్క విధానాన్ని ఏ కొద్ది ప్రాంతములలోనో experimental పద్ధతిలో పెట్టుకుండా, మొత్తంగా అన్నిచోట్లను పెట్టి ఈ కల్లుగితవారికిని, ఇతర కూలినాలి చేసినానేటటువంటి వారందరికిని ఈ విధంగా చిత్తులు కల్పిస్తూ దీన్ని ప్రోత్సహించవలసిన మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. మద్యపాననిషేధము జయప్రదంకావడానికి ఇది చాలా తోడ్పడుతుంది కాబట్టి దీనిని ఎక్కువగా ప్రోత్సహించి, రాష్ట్రము మొత్తంగా అన్ని చోట్ల దీన్ని అమలు జరుపవలసిన ప్రభుత్వమునకు విజ్ఞాపనచేస్తూ విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—“ కనమ సభాగ్రయాకర్ అవరగణే ! ఇంద్రత సరకకారాగల కొణణ్ణువరరప్పడిరుక్కుం సప్గిరిమెణ్ణడిరి పంజ్జెండ్డిలిరుక్కుం మత్తు విలికక్కు కొణ్ణణ్ణకయె మణప ప్లరవమాక శ్చిత్రికి

27th March 1953]

[Sri S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi]

*கிறேன். பெருவாரியான பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டோர்களின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கும் காரணமாக இருந்து அவர்களுக்குக் கல்வித்துறையிலும், பொருளாதாரத்துறையிலும், சமூகத்துறையிலும் மதுவிலக்குக் கொள்கையின்மூலம் பெரும் பாதுகாப்பு அளித்ததற்காக என் மனமுவந்த மகிழ்ச்சியையும் நன்றியறிதையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இந்த மது விலக்குக் கொள்கையினால் இன்று நாட்டில் வருமானம் குறைந்துவிட்டது. எந்த விதமான திட்டங்களையும் நிறைவேற்ற முடியவில்லை. இதனால் 10 கோடி ரூபாய் வருமானம் சர்க்காருக்குக் குறைந்து விட்டது என்றெல்லாம் பேசுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அதே சமயத்தில் அந்த சர்க்காரின் நலத்திற்கும், சுகவாழ்விற்கும், முன்னேற்றத்திற்கும் காரணமாகியிருந்து அவர்கள் வறுமையுற்று வாடாது கெட்ட வழிகளில் ஈடுபடுவதின்னு அந்த 10 கோடி மக்களைக் காப்பாற்றியவர்களாவோம்.

“இந்த மது விலக்குக் கொள்கை சரிவரகொண்டு வரப்படவில்லை என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கள்ளச்சாராயம் காய்ச்சுபவர்களை அதிகாரிகள் சரியாகக் கண்காணிப்பதில்லை. இந்த அதிகாரிகளிடையே லஞ்ச ஊழல்கள் அதிகமாயிருக்கின்றன. இதை நீக்குவதற்கு உண்டியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவர்களை அடக்க நம் ராஜாஜி இருக்கிறார். அவர்கள் கையில் போலீஸ் இருக்கிறது. முழுப் போலீஸ் பலத்தையும் உபயோகப்படுத்தி கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுபவர்களைத் தடுத்தே அதிகாரிகளிடையே நிலவும் ஊழல்களை நிறுத்துவார்களென்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

“ஆந்திர ராஜ்யப் பிரிவினைப்பற்றி வந்திருந்த நீதிபதி வாஞ்சு தன் ரிபோர்ட்டிலும் நாட்டில் வருமானத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்காக மது விலக்கு எடுக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்று சிபார்சு செய்து இருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இது ஒப்புக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய விஷயம் அல்ல. இந்த மது விலக்குக் கொள்கையை ரத்து செய்து என்பது ஒரு நாகரீக சர்க்காரின் செயலாகாது என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“பிற்பட்ட மக்களின் வாழ்வு முன்னேற்றத்திற்கான பாதையாக இருக்கும் இந்த மது விலக்குக் கொள்கை நீடிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*SRI K. VEERANNA PADAL :—“அத்யக்ஷ, ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధమును అమలు జరిపే దాదాపు 4, 5 సంవత్సరములకు. దీనివల్ల ప్రభుత్వానికి ప్రభుత్వానికి 17 కోట్ల రూపాయలు, establishment ఖర్చుతో కూడా సుమారు 20 కోట్ల రూపాయలు నష్టము వస్తున్నది. ఆ విధంగా ఈ 5 సంవత్సరములకు సుమారు 80, 90 కోట్ల రూపాయలు ప్రభుత్వ ఆదాయములలో నష్టము కలిగినది. ఇంతనష్టము కలుగనప్పటికీ, దీనివల్ల విమోచన ఉపయోగమున్నదా అంటే విమోచనము. మహాత్మాజీకు లా-ఉత్సాహవంటి చర్యలలో విద్యార్థులు చాలా పక్కప. విద్యలేనటువంటి వారే చాలా ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నారు. ఈ విద్యలేనటువంటి ప్రజలలోనే ఈ మధ్యపానము యొక్క అలవాటు ఎక్కువగా వున్నది. ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టాని, అమలు పెట్టుకుంటే 80, 90 కోట్ల రూపాయలు ఖర్చు పెట్టుకుంటే అదే ఉబ్బునే ప్రజల విద్యాభ్యాసానికైనా ఖర్చు పెట్టకట్టయితే, ప్రజలకే జ్ఞానముకలిగి, తమకుంటే తామే ఈ మధ్యపానాన్ని వరలతో గెలపి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అంటే కాకుండా విదేశీ ప్రాంతాలలో ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధమును అమలు జరపనందువల్ల ఆక్కడి ప్రజలు, నల్లనుండు (opium) కు అలవాటు పడినటువంటివారు. ఈ నల్లనుండును తగ్గించినందువల్ల తమకు మనసు చేసే కొనసాకక వ్యవసాయపు పనులు చేయలేక తనకుంటే తామేకే వాదపడుచున్నారు. అంటే కాకుండా, వారికి రక్త ప్రవాహము కలిగి పనిచేయున్నారు. కనుక prohibition లేనటువంటి ఈ విదేశీ ప్రాంతాలలో, నల్ల

[Sri K. Veeranna Padal]

[27th March 1953]

నుండు అలవాటు కలిగినటువంటి వారికి ప్రభుత్వము నల్లమందు సప్లయచేయడానికి సరియైనటువంటి విచ్ఛిన్నము చేసి, వారి ఆరోగ్యానికీ, వ్యవసాయానికీ ప్రభుత్వము కృషి చేస్తారని అభిప్రాయపడ్డాను.

“ముఖ్యంగా ఈ మద్యపాననిషేధము విషయములో దీనిని రద్దు చేసి దీనికి పెను తున్న డబ్బును ప్రజలయొక్క రిద్యానివల్ల కలిగినట్టి హానిని విద్యాంతులుగా చేసి నట్లయితే, ప్రజలు దీని మంచివెడ్డలు తెలుసుకొని తమంతట తామే ఈ మద్యపానాన్ని మానివేయగలరని, కనుక ఆ విధంగా చేయవలసివచ్చని ప్రభుత్వానికి మనవిచేసు విరివిస్తున్నాను.”

10-30
a.m.

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, to-day there is no question of going into the merits or demerits of the Prohibition policy. We have had enough discussions over the question. Circumstances would of course have been entirely different if there had been a settled state of affairs; we would have gone over the question once again—not on the question of trying to convince each other, but trying to bring pressure by the numbers each is able to muster on his side. So, the question of going into the merits is not a thing of importance now. One thing, however, to be noticed is that the amount that is allotted here and shown as expenditure for making this prohibition a success, is not included under anyone head, but is included under many different heads. There are certain districts where there are prohibition officers specially in existence, and probably in other places the Police department has been given the power to deal with the whole question. So, if we take the whole of the amounts now allotted under different heads for this purpose, we will be able to have an idea of the actual amount spent on this purpose of making prohibition a success. It does not mean merely that we can club together the expenditure under the head ‘Prohibition’ and the expenditure under the head ‘Police’; we must also take into consideration the number of prohibition cases inside the jails, the expenditure the State has been incurring on them, the amount spent on their transfer from one place to another, and so on. It is only then that we will be able to get the correct figure as to the actual expenditure incurred by the Government on this purpose. That has now been done; but I hope that at least in the next Budget we will be able to have information on the total figures and an idea of the amount on this item of ‘making prohibition a success’. Whenever a Budget is taken up for consideration, it is not a question of mere principles; it is also a question of our having an idea of the success of the scheme, or the percentage of success or of defeat. Year after year when the Budget is presented to the Assembly, we must be given such an idea as to the number of cases in the previous year, the amount spent on such cases last year and likely to be spent this year, etc., and only then we will be able to evaluate the success or failure of any particular scheme. So, without going into the question of morals, I would request the Government to do this for the future, because I think the future Andhra State and the residuary State will have to go into this question of prohibition in detail, and we do not know whether the decision now being enforced

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will continue to be enforced at that time. They would like to have, and I would also like to have, at that time, the correct figures in regard to this scheme.

“ Secondly, I would like to add one thing: the question of neera has been talked about quite a lot in this Assembly and quite naturally, since the Chief Minister has been hearing all about it, we expect him—he being the biggest man in the South, he being the one man who brings the greatest influence in favour of this prohibition policy—to say why this neera should not be allowed to be extended to other areas, when Members from both sides of the House have been asking for it? When the Chief Minister is convinced that it is a good thing, there is no point in delaying its extension to all areas. That is a point, Sir, on which every Member is eagerly waiting to hear the opinion of the Chief Minister, and let me hope that he will give an answer to this particular question.”

* THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, my impression of this debate is that prohibition is gaining ground in not only the minds of the Members of this Assembly but in the minds of the people at large. The argument raised by several Members for and against prohibition are not new. Most of them traversed over the same ground once again. Many harped on the financial aspect of it. A Welfare State has to take into consideration the welfare of the general public over which it has sway. Of course finance is a necessary factor; but a Welfare State should not collect taxes from such of the people as are unable to pay, otherwise such collection would go very hard on the poor people. It has been stated by our Chief Minister that scrapping prohibition would mean collecting revenue in an immoral way. I reiterated the same view in this House. This prohibition policy is not a State policy now; it has spread and has become a world subject. Of late many of the Members would have understood the views of the Secretary of the World Temperance Organization. He stated in so many words that really prohibition was not a failure in America, and many other people also say that.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ That is his opinion.”

* THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ May be, but he is the Secretary of a big Temperance Organization. He has given us the further news that prohibition is slowly gaining ground in America. It seems in several States they have got local option; and such being the case, we cannot now treat this subject as a State subject; we have to consider this now as a world subject. I leave it at that.

“ Next, some hon. Members quoted Justice Wanchoo in regard to this. Mr. Wanchoo was asked to report on the financial aspect and he was not asked to report on the social aspect or on how to ameliorate the conditions of the down-trodden, the Backward Classes and the Harijans. If reference had been made to him to report on those things, I am sure this question would not have come to the forefront in his report, as we see now.

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“Several hon. Members harped mainly on the question of finance. This Government, while they are of course naturally concerned with the financial aspect and all the points raised, are more concerned with the social amelioration of the people. That is the right attitude to take. After all, all that has got to be done has been done, the question has been decided, and this Government are convinced more and more that prohibition should stand, and it will stand. It is for the Andhra State when it comes into existence, to take Justice Wanchoo's recommendation or not—I am not here to say that.

“Many hon. Members representing the Backward Classes and the Harijans have been vehemently supporting prohibition. What more support can the Government want for it? One or two Harijan Members and many of the Backward Classes representatives, especially the last speaker Mr. Ramaswami Padayachi brought it out well before the House as to what will be the reaction of the backward communities if prohibition is now scrapped. Therefore, I am not at all convinced about the arguments on the other side. I can once more say that Government are well-advised in going ahead with this prohibition.

“Lastly, Sir, the Leader of the Opposition made a point that the expenditure is not given under anyone head or Demand. No doubt it is spread out under different Demands. But there are advantages in doing so.

10-40
a.m. “Lastly, Sir, I would say that Prohibition is, on the whole a success, though of course, there may be lapses here and there and there may be illicit distillation here and there. But, that is a different question. No Act can be scrapped simply because there was a lapse and people committed illegal acts. I am strongly convinced that Prohibition should be continued and even if it is continued at a great financial sacrifice even though there are inconveniences here and there, or even with lapses on the part of officers here and there, if Government take stringent measures against offenders and try to amend the Act wherever necessary, I am sure people will co-operate and help the Government to make Prohibition a success in the long run.

“I now request the hon. Member who has moved the cut motion to withdraw it.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, I shall not take much time and it is because the Leader of the Opposition acting today insists that I should deal with the subject that I am rising to speak.

“So far as the general question of reviewing and reconsidering the policy of Prohibition itself is concerned, my Hon. Colleague has dealt with it pretty generally and firmly. I have only to add this, that if this matter is to be considered in respect of the Andhra State it should be considered by the new Andhra State. If it is to be reconsidered in the residuary State we shall certainly deal with it from time to time later on. At present, I have not heard any

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argument either here or outside the House in answer to my objection that if we re-open the toddy shops it amounts to levying a tax on the poorest and the most unhappy among our population. Any financial calculation or argument based on the taxation of the poorest section of our people does not appeal to me. No argument appeals to me which comes to this, that in order to make money to improve our finances and resources for our general expenditure, we should tax the poorest among the people and that too by giving them an alluring commodity, which is generally believed by scientific men to be bad for them and not good for anyone else, except that it gives to the Government a handsome revenue. That is the meaning of the statement that the tax is immoral. To say that drink revenue is immoral, does not mean that we have some religious horror or some such thing. It means that it is a deliberate act of cruelty and injustice practised upon the poorest section of our people for the benefit of other sections of our people. That is the immorality involved in that. I have not heard, as I said, any argument in answer to that point.

“That apart, Sir, the general question remains. Mr. Nagi Reddi is particular that I should deal with the question of giving neera freedom. Now, I want to remind hon. Members that even in the past when the Abkari law was prevailing and there was no Prohibition, tapping of sweet toddy was under strict regulation. It was not free; it was not freer than it is today. It was under very strict regulation because tapping of sweet toddy would result in infringement of the monopoly which was sold by the Government to the rentiers of toddy shops. That risk continues under Prohibition and even if we remove Prohibition the difficulty will continue. I assure hon. Members that I have no doubt in my mind that neera is a good nutrient stuff and that nutrient stuff might, by being heated, be made into very good kind of sugar. It is sugar, whether it is jaggery or anything else and instead of the juice becoming a coconut or a palm fruit, it is drawn in advance and converted into sugar. It is quite a good thing. Wherever this is permitted we have to have regulations to control the procedure, so that no illicit practice might take place. There is no objection on the part of the Government to allow this sweet toddy to be drawn and to be manufactured into jaggery or even sold as sweet toddy itself. But the difficulty of coping with illicit practice is there and when we are having Prohibition it is considered better to encourage jaggery manufacture by well-organized co-operative societies than to allow free tapping of sweet toddy thereby endangering the working of Prohibition. As a matter of fact, if only hon. Members who want neera regulations to be relaxed will examine their own minds and the minds of the people who asked them to support such a demand here, they will see that it is really intended to widen the opportunities for illicit toddy. That is the real and secret reason for this great demand for neera suddenly enlarged upon now. This demand was not there when the toddy law was in operation and when there was no Prohibition. Why is it now proposed as if a great discovery had been made that neera is very good, it should be given to everybody? There is in the

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back of the mind of people the advantage that may be gained by it for illicit purposes. I do not say that everybody's mind is like that or everybody's mind is motivated in that way. But we must take note of that fact also and that risk also. I must say that if there had not been this Andhra partition just now, I would have gone into it carefully and made it possible for date trees to be fully utilized and the palm trees to be fully utilized in this respect wherever they exist and wherever the population is ready to be employed in that manner. Even in the case of coconuts you have heard the remarks made by the hon. Members from Malabar. We might have considered the question without detriment to coconut plantations, of allowing jaggery to be made in the coconut area also. We have not done it. But it is too large a policy to be launched upon at this stage. The Andhra State should have the right to consider an important change of that character. We are dividing under Prohibition. Before the partition question came into prominence this Government did allow five taluks in the Andhra area to be experimented upon and then the results of it would be reviewed in the course of a few months. It is only recently that we allowed it and we must see how it works. A balance of considerations would be available and with those data we have to see how far illicit practice has been kept down and whether on the whole the advantage is on the right side or not. In regard to illicit neera, I think, we should leave it to the new Government. I am not doctrinaire; I am not against sweet toddy or neera and I would like it to succeed; but the dangers will have to be taken into account. I do not think I have anything more to say."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member, Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah is not here and his cut motion is deemed to have been withdrawn. The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,29,700 under Demand II—State Excise,' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 8,12,500 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.'

10-50
a.m.

"Sir, a few hon. Members told me that this was a sinister move on the part of the Government to get more money than the allotment under the General Demand. Probably they have come to that conclusion because this is the first time we are asking for Supplementary Demands in this new House. Supplementary Demands are asked for by every Government, and the need for it arise this way. However carefully a budget may be prepared,

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still there will be need for Supplementary Demands. In that manner only we have come before this House with Supplementary Demands. When I explain the details, hon. Members will be convinced of the necessity for these Demands.

"The sum asked for in this Demand falls under two minor heads, namely, (1) Taluk Establishments and (2) Post-war Reconstruction—Scheduled Areas. As regards item No. (1), due to the employment of temporary additional staff, grant of leave allowances, etc., a sum of Rs. 15.74 lakhs over and above the Budget amount is needed. Under this head, there is a saving of Rs. 7.64 lakhs. After deducting the savings, we have moved for Supplementary Demand for the balance of Rs. 8.10 lakhs.

"As regards item No. (2), the Government have approved the starting of four land colonization schemes on a co-operative basis, one in each of the four places. Gannavaram, Pochavaram, Jeelugumilli and Aminabad, for the benefit of the hillmen and the landless poor in the Agency tracts. The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 80,600 and our Government have sanctioned an advance of Rs. 1 lakh from the Contingency Fund. An Expenditure of Rs. 2,500 only is likely to be incurred in the current year on account of the above schemes, though the total cost during the first year is estimated at Rs. 4,22,860. So we have moved for a Supplementary Demand of Rs. 2,500 under this head. This expenditure is on a New Service.

"I hope the House will pass the Supplementary Demand."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 8,12,500 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.'

Sri V. Sri Krishna will move the cut motion. As usual, I fix a time-limit of five minutes for each member."

*SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"అధ్యక్షా, నేను యీ Cut motion ను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నప్పుడు ముఖ్యంగా జిల్లాలోని పరిపాలన గురించి చెప్పదలచుకున్నాను. జిల్లాలోని పరిస్థితులను ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టిలోకి తీసుకు రావటానికి జిల్లా పరిపాలన సక్రమంగా జరిగితే ప్రభుత్వంతోన దర్యాదు తీసుకోగలంబట్టు ఈ విషయాలు తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. మొత్తం పరిపాలన యంత్రాంగాన్ని పరిశీలిస్తే, బ్రిటిషు సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల పరిపాలనాకాలంలో తమ పరిపాలనా సంస్కరణలకు నేడుకూ, ప్రజలను అదిని పురిచేయకు, వారి హక్కులను భగ్న పరిచేందుకు సృష్టించుకున్న ప్రభుత్వ చట్టాన్నే చెక్కు చెదరకుండా అందిపుచ్చుకున్నది, గాని గెను ప్రభుత్వము. అలాటి బ్రిటిషు సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల ఆచుగు జాడలలోనే యీ పరిపాలన నడుపుతున్నారు. అది కార్ల మన ప్రత్యంగాని, ప్రజలపేదల వాళ్లు ప్రవర్తనగాని, సమస్యలపై దృక్పథంగాని, యేమి మారలేదు. కాబట్టి యీనాడు జిల్లా పరిపాలనలో ఎంతో మార్పు అవసరమనే విషయం, మీ దృష్టికి తేవడం నా ఉద్దేశ్యం. ప్రతిభాను పరిశీలిస్తే ఈ విషయం బోధపడు

[Sri V. Sri Krishna]

[27th March 1953]

తుంది. వివరాలకు పోయి ఉదాహరణ లివ్వనుగాని ఒక్కొక్క శాఖనుగురించి మచ్చు కొక ఘటన వివరిస్తాను. వీటివల్ల జిల్లాలలోని పరిస్థితులు పాలకులకు స్పష్టంగా బోధ పడగలవని నా అభిప్రాయం.

“Prohibition department విషయం చూస్తే, prohibition excise క్రింద ప్రభుత్వ ఖజానాకు యిదివరకు మా స్వ. గామంలో సంచిత్యరానికి రు 850 లు చెల్లించే వారు. కాని prohibition వచ్చిన తర్వాత యిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వానికి వచ్చే ఆదాయం పోయిందిగాని గ్రామాధికారులకు తాము కాలోని పోలీసు ఉద్యోగులకు లంచం క్రింద రూ 1,150 లు చెల్లించవలసివస్తోంది. ఇదివరలో కల్లు ఉత్పత్తింటే యిప్పుడే పెరిగింది. Prohibition జయప్రదంగా జరుగుతోందని ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు భవవశితే, పొరబడుతున్నారని నా అభిప్రాయం. నీరాకు permission యిస్తే అక్రమ మార్కెటు తొక్కుతారని ఇంతకుముందే చెప్పారు. ఇప్పుడు అలాంటి దేమి జరిగినట్లు యోచిస్తున్నారేమా? లోగడ పూరి కొకటి రెండు దుకాణాలుంటే యిప్పుడు గొండుకొక దుకాణం ఉంది. వాటికి పోలీసు ఉద్యోగులే కావలా కాని పెడుతున్నారు. అయితే మార్కెట్లో ప్రభుత్వ ఖజానా కొచ్చే డబ్బు పోలీసుల జేబుల్లో నిండుతోంది. దీనివల్ల ప్రజలకు కలిగిన మంచి ఏమీ కనబడకపోగా ప్రభుత్వానికి వచ్చే ఆదాయం మాత్రం పోగొట్టుకుంది. అదే కర్రవై కోట్లాపుంటే, అనేక ప్రజోపయోగ కార్యాలకు ఉపయోగించేవి. ముఖ్యమంత్రి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు యీ prohibition యింకా అమలులో ఉంచుదామని ప్రదేశ్యపడుతుంటే, వారు యీ విషయములో చాలా పొరబడు తున్నారని అంటున్నాను. Prohibition ఫార్మసి, ఆది విఫలమయిందనీ, అన్ని పక్షాలకు సంబంధించిన సభ్యులు అభిప్రాయాలిచ్చారు. అయినా దీన్ని పట్టుకు వెనుగులాడి ప్రయోజనంలేదని నామది. రాష్ట్రంలో prohibition వల్ల ప్రభుత్వానికి 18, 20 కోట్లు వచ్చే ఆదాయము పోగొట్టుకొని ప్రజలను బాధించి, ఉద్యోగస్థులకు అవినీతి ప్రోత్సహించే బదులు, యీ prohibition తీసివేస్తేనే మంచిదని అంటున్నాను. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వం ప్రధానంగా దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొనగోరెను.

“అలాగే Revenue department కు వద్దాం. ఇంతకుముందే రెవిన్యూ మంత్రి గారు యీ supplementary demand ను ప్రతిపాదిస్తూ land colonisation schemes కొరకు కొంత మొత్తం ఖర్చు పెట్టబడిందనీ, అలాంటి సక్రమ ఖర్చులకు చెప్పించాంగాబట్టి, అమోదించమని చెప్పారు. ఆ land colonisation schemes విషయమే నేనూ చెప్పదలచా.

“మాగుంటూరు జిల్లాలో నిజాంపట్నం అట్లూరు ప్రాంతంలో మీదుళ్ళ పర లోని రెండువేల ఎకరాలకుగాను 750 ఎకరాలు ex-military personnel కు ప్రభుత్వం గ్రాంటు చేయటం, land colonisation scheme క్రింద కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం 75 వేల రూపాయలు మంజూరు చేయటం జరిగి యిప్పటికి రెండు మూడేళ్లు అయింది. ఆ స్క్రీము యంతవరకు అమలుకు రాలేదు. దాని క్రింద 150 మంది సభ్యులుగా చేర్చియున్నారు. ఇది యిప్పటికి మూడేండ్లనుంచి వస్తుంది, వస్తుందని ప్రజలు ఎదురుచూస్తున్నారు. ఈ scheme క్రింద ఫార్మస్టునుండి విడగొట్టిన పొలం రెండువేల ఎకరాల ఎవ్వరూ చేసుకోకుండా వీడు పడివుంది. Co-operative Registrar నిమిషాని కొక లిస్టు మార్చి society ఏర్పాట్లు పూర్తి చేయక కొంతకాలం Co-operative department పని పూర్తయితే రెవిన్యూవార్డు సర్క్యూలేషన్ కొంత కాలం, ఆవి రెండు పూర్తయితే P.W.D. వార్డు నీళ్లు యివ్వక కొంతకాలం ఈ విధంగా

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డిపార్టుమెంటుకూ డిపార్టుమెంటుకూ Co-ordination లేక పనులు ఛగ్గుచూతున్నాయి. స్క్రీము అమలుకు రాలేదు. ఛామిపానుబడితుంది.

“తర్వాత వ్యవసాయ శాఖకు వస్తా. ప్రభుత్వం విశేషా మనరాష్ట్రంలో tender firms ద్వారాగాని Co-operative stores ద్వారాగాని సుమారు ఒక లక్షపది వేల టన్నులు allotments యిచ్చి రైతులకు సరఫరాచేసేది. ఈ మధ్య direct deliveries మాని తమ departmental depots ద్వారా సరఫరా ప్రారంభించింది. అయితే ఒక లక్ష పదివేల టన్నుల requirements కు సరిపోవుగాక Central Government నుండి ఇరవైలక్షల టన్నులు delivery తీసుకుంది. మామూలు ప్రకారంపోయే సరుకు అమ్ముడు పోగా తొందలైతేలు గత సంవత్సరం నిలవబండి పోయింది. ఈ సంవత్సరకాలంలో యీ ఎరువులు సరఫరాచేసే సింగ్రి ఫ్యాక్టరీ ధర టన్నుకు నూరు రూపాయల దాకా తగ్గింది. ఇప్పుడు టన్నుకు నూరు రూపాయలు చొప్పున మొత్తము సుమారు కోటి రూపాయల నష్టం ఎదురైపోయింది? ప్రభుత్వం యీ దండనరైతుల నైతిక రద్దాలనుకుంటోంది. నిలవసరుకు delivery తీసుకోవాలంటే సుమారు ఆరు ఏడు కోట్ల రూపాయలు కావలసివుంటుంది. ఇంత సొమ్ము పెట్టి delivery తీసుకోని యీ హెచ్చురేటుకు అమ్మాలంటేను firm గాని మరెవ్వరునూడా డెయిలీ చేయడములేదు delivery తీసుకుందామంటే, యిది ప్రస్తుతరైతుకు అప్పు వలసినదే నష్టమువస్తుంది. అందువల్లవాణిరైతుప్రకారమే, అంటే సుమారు రూపాయలు హెచ్చుకే అమ్మమని, సింగ్రి ఫ్యాక్టరీ కోత సరకు చేకగా మనరాష్ట్రానికి రాకుండా బహిష్కరిస్తామని సరమ్ముకు హామీ యిస్తోంది ప్రభుత్వం దేశీయ వ్యాపారులవరూ అయిదారు కోట్లు పెట్టుబడి పెట్టి ఎలాగూ delivery తీసుకోయి గాబట్టి విదేశకంపెనీలైన సావాలెస్, ర్యాల్, ప్యారికంపెనీలకు కట్ట బెట్టవచ్చు. ఈ గాఢకంతుకూ రారణం కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంలో ఒక ఉన్నత పదవిలోనున్న వ్యక్తి సంఘటన, ఒకటి ర్యాన్ కంపెనీలో పెద్దజీతంతో ఉద్యోగం యిచ్చినందు వల్లనని వినిపిడి. ఈ ఆక్రమానికి బాధ్యులవరో విచారస్తారా ?

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair)

“ఇక ఇరిగేషన్ శాఖకు వస్తా. మాగుంటూరు జిల్లాలో కాజాచి కాకాని అనే గ్రామంలో lift irrigation పద్ధతిన irrigation సాగిస్తున్నారు. ఈ irrigation యంతవరకు చేసేవారు దీన్ని నిర్వహించు లేకపోయినందున ప్రభుత్వానికి వాళ్ళకష్టాలు చెప్పుకోగా ప్రభుత్వం దాని నిర్వహణం జిల్లా రెవిన్యూ అధికార్లు కొప్పగించి జిల్లా కలెక్టరును సంవత్సరంలోగా రిపోర్టును పంపమంటే కలెక్టరు రిపోర్టు రెండేళ్లకునూడా చేరలేదు. ఈ irrigation system సక్రమంగా నిర్వహించబడని కారణంగా, ఆ ఆయకట్టు ఛామిలో నాల్గవవంతు సుమారు రెండు మూడు వందల ఎకరాలు సీసలేక నిరుపయోగమయింది. ప్రభుత్వానికి యిప్పటికి ఎంతోకాలమునుండి memoranda పంపుకుంటున్నా, సాగుతరుణం దగ్గరకు వస్తున్నా దాన్ని గురించి శ్రద్ధతీసుకోలేదు. జిల్లా పరిపాలనా వ్యవహారములు ప్రజలకు ప్రభుత్వానికి ఒకరికొకరి సంబంధం లేకుండా జరుగుచున్నది. ప్రభుత్వంలో పలుకుబడి అధికార్లు ప్రాపకండ్ల ఆసామీలమాట సాగుతున్నదేకాని వేదరైతుల మొరలు ప్రభుత్వం పెడచెవిని పెడుతోంది. ఉదాహరణకు మా జిల్లాలోని బాపట్ల తాలూకా నందాయపాలెం గ్రామంలో మూడేండ్లనుండి ఒక temporary తూముక్రింద grow more food క్రింద ఇరవై ముప్పై ఎకరాలు సాగువుతోంది. ఈ సంవత్సరం తిరిగి మామూలు ప్రకారం రైతులు ఆర్జీ పెట్టుకుంటే,

[Sri V. Sri Krishna] [27th March 1933]

రైతులు మామూలు చెల్లించలేదనో, మరోవం పెట్టుకొనో overseer తూముకు పర్మిషన్ ఇవ్వ నిరాకరించాడు. ఈవిషయం నాకు తెలిసింది. తరువాత Executive Engineer ను కలుసుకుంటే వెంటనే Permission ఇవ్వకలసిందిగా ఆర్డరు పంపాడు. Overseer ఆ ఆర్డరును బట్టి దాఖలుచేసి తూము తిరస్కరించాడు. అలాంటిది ఆఫీసరు ఆముప్పై ఎకరాలభూమి పాడుపెట్టి ఆరైతులను నష్టపెట్టాడు. మంత్రులంతా యిక్కడ ఆధికోష్ఠిలిపిడ ఉపన్యాసా లిస్తుంటారు. కాని అక్కడ ఒక సామాన్యప్రద్యోగి ముప్పై ఎకరాల బంగారంకంటిపాలా పాడుపెడిచేదాన్ని మందలించే దిక్కులేకుండా పోయింది.

“సోలీసు తదితర డిపార్టుమెంటుల్లో చూస్తే పలుకుబడి, అధికార్లు ప్రావీణం గలిగి లేక లంచాలు పెట్టగలిగిన స్థితిమతుకలిగి, పున్న భూస్వాములమాట సాగుతోంది కాని, సామాన్య ప్రజలకు అపకారం జరుగుతోంది. ఉదాహరణకు నిన్ను మంత్రిగారు ప్రశ్నల సందర్భంలో సమాధానం చెబుతూ అడవులదాకి సంబంధించిన రావు వెంకయ్య అనే వ్యక్తికి ఇరవై ఎకరాల మాగాణి పుంపి తానే అంగీకరించాడు. వాస్తవానికి ఆయనకు అక్కడే ఎన్నభే ఎకరాలు మాగాణి వుంది. ఆ భూస్వామి అదివరకు అక్రమణాలను పేదన్నీ తొలగించేదుకు తనపేర, తల్లిపేర రాజీయ వాధితుడగా మరొక 20 ఎకరాలు అక్రమించేందుకు 144 శెన్సు కావాలన్న సోలీసు మద్దతు కావాలన్న నిమిషాలమీద వచ్చింది కాని అగ్రహారాల పల్లెలూ కూలీల పాలాలు కుంట్రపారెం భూస్వాము లాక్రమించుకుంటే ప్రభుత్వాని కెన్ని విజ్ఞప్తులు చేసుకున్నా వారి మొరాలకించిన పాపాన పోలేదు. మరొక విషయమేమిటంటే గుంటూరు తాలూకా, తాడికిండ్ల గ్రామంలో రెండు మూడు వందల ఎకరాల చెరువుపడకను సాగుచేసుకుంటున్న భూమి విషయం. ఈ సమస్య ప్రశ్నకు మంత్రిగారు త్వరలో ఎలాగు సమాధానం చెప్పవలసివుంది రెవెన్యూ డివిజన్ లో లిఫ్టేసరు సాగు ఆనుకొనిన ఆర్డరున్నాయి. గ్రామస్థులంతా పేదలకివ్వవచ్చునని ఏకగ్రీవంగా పెట్టిన పిటిషనులున్నాయి. P. W. D. staff ఆచెరువు అదినపు మాగాణి సాగుకుపయోగపడని investigate చేసి వ్రాసిరిపోర్టులున్నాయి. అయినా గ్రామంలో పంచాయతీ ఎన్నికలమూలంగా రేగినసార్టి కమ్యూల్లో ఒకవ్యక్తి అభ్యంతర పెట్టినందుకు పది సంవత్సరాలనుండి సాగుచేస్తున్న భూములనుండి పేదలను భారీ చేయటంతూ కలెక్టరు పుర్రువుపుక పంపాడు. రెవెన్యూబోర్డు విచారణాలవుంది. ఇలాంటి అక్రమాలనుండి రక్షణవిమిడి.”

“జిల్లా పరిపాలనా శాఖలో క్రిందినుండి కై red-tapism లోతుగా పాతుకు పోయివుండనీ, దీని మూలంగా విసమస్య తేక నానాడు లోపడుతోందని ప్రజలు అనేక యిబ్బందులకు గురికావలసి వస్తోందని ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తేవాలనే యీ శోధ తీర్మానం ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నా.”

“Red-tapism కంటే మరిఘోరమయింది corruption ప్రతివిషయంలో ప్రజలను పీడించి గుంజేలించాడు. జీతాలు చాలక బాధపడుతూ ఒకటో ఆరో కావాలని చేయించాచే చిక్కడద్యోగుల విషయం ఆలావుంచండి. పెద్దపెద్ద ఉద్యోగులనుండి లంచాలు ఆవిసితి ఎక్కువైపోతుంది. బాపట్లలో ఒక Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies వున్నాడు. ఆయన కలతత్యాలతో గుమాసాలో బ్రాహ్మణులంతా ప్రాంతస్థులలోనని బ్రాహ్మణేతరులంతా క్రింద అంతస్తులో నని కూర్చో బెదురుంటాడట. ఆయన కొక జీవులుంటే దాన్ని తన ద్యూతికై ఉపయోగ పెట్టుకోక తిరణార్లకు, శిల్పాలకు కృష్ణ స్నానాలకు, కొండమీద దేవాలయాలకు

సకుటుంబంతో తిరిగిండుకుపయోగమునకు, అతీపు డ్రైవరు రిజిస్ట్రార్ ను సందర్శించి
 పెట్రోలు ఖర్చు ఒక నెల వివరంగా వ్రాసి దాన్ని పై ఆఫీసుకు తెలియజేయటం
 జరిగింది. అదే వరు తన గుడ్డను బయటపెట్టాడనే కోపంతో రిజిస్ట్రార్ కు అతనిపై
 దొంగసాక్ష్యం సేరించి తప్పుడు రిపోర్టులు, చార్జీలు, బనాయిస్తున్నాడు.
 పైఅధికారిగాని ప్రభుత్వంగాని అలానిటి నిలబడ్డ డ్రైవరుకు రక్షణయిచ్చి అతన్ని
 అదుకొని తక్షణం రిజిస్ట్రార్ కు విషయం తెలియజేసి విచారణ జరిపి తనను బహుశీనుకుంటే
 అది యితరులకు గణపాటంగానా? ఇలాంటి అనిసి అవకాశంకేవలం వివరీతంగా
 ప్రబలింది. మైసూరి క్రిమినల్ departments లో ఇది మొదటి ప్రభుత్వ
 వట్టమంతా కుల్ల పడివుంది.

“ క్రిందినుండి పైకిగాని, పైకినుండి క్రిందికిగాని, లేదా department నుండి department కు గాని కాగితాలు వదలకుండా చాలామందిగా వాని నెలల తరచి వనుకాక పులియిబ్బందులకు కారణమౌతున్నాయి. Departmental coordination కాదానీ, red-tapism నివారించాలనీ, అసీతి నిరకట్టుకు తగు చ్యూ లిసుకవాలనీ, ఈవర్యలతో బిల్లు పరిపాలనను సక్రమ పద్ధతులలో పెట్టకుంటే, పులిలకు చాలానష్టం కలుగుతుందని హెచ్చరిస్తూ, విరమిస్తున్నాను.

“ ఈ కోత తీర్చానాన్ని ప్రతివాది మున్నాను.

That the allotment of Rs. 8,12,500 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100.

* **SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR** :—“ മാന്യരായ മലയാളികൾക്കു നായകന്മാർക്കു, ഇപ്പോൾ ജില്ലാ ഭരണ ഭാഗികളിൽ ഏൽപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും കാര്യങ്ങൾ പലരും ചോദ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. അവർ നല്ലവരായി കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നില്ല. അവരെപ്പോലുള്ള പല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളിലും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ വിരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും എന്ന് അവർ പറയുന്നു. അതിന്റെപ്പോൾ എന്റെയും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും—ഞാൻ മലയാളത്തിലാണ് പറയുന്നതു—അതിൽ കുറച്ചു തെറ്റുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകാം. ”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ On a point of order, Sir. May I know in which language the hon. Member is speaking? I am not able to follow him.” (Laughter.)

SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR:—“ I am talking in a language which is spoken here. It is not a language not spoken here. I think it is Malayalam that I am speaking.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—“ It is not Malayalam, Sir.”

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR:—“ I know Malayalam.

“അതു മനിക്കണം. ഈ ജില്ലാ ഭരണ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ആവശ്യമില്ല എന്ന് പലരും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും പെട്ടം. അതു ന്യായമല്ല. അവരുടെ കാര്യക്കുതരണമായിട്ടുണ്ടാകാം. എന്നാൽ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റ് എടുത്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നത് ന്യായമല്ല. മദ്യനിരോധം വളരെ നല്ലതാണ്. പല കുടുംബങ്ങളുടേയും സാമ്പത്തികനില മെച്ചപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഉയർന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. പല കുടുംബങ്ങളിലെയും അംഗങ്ങൾ തമ്മിൽ കടുപ്പമേറിയതും വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ കുടുംബങ്ങളിലെ കുട്ടികൾ സാമ്പത്തികം വളർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു നല്ല സ്ഥിതി വരുത്തിയ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിനെ എടുത്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു വാദിച്ചു. പലരും പറയും. വെറുപ്പായി കേൾക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഈ നിയമത്തെ തള്ളിക്കളയണമെന്നും, പക്ഷെ നിയമത്തെ തള്ളി

[Sri P. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar] [27th March 1953]

കമ്മ്യൂണിസം പരിമിതം. അത് ആശയമല്ല. അത് പ്രകാരം. എല്ലാവിധം നിയമത്തെ ലംഘിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ പോകാതെ ഉണ്ടാകും. അതുകൊണ്ട് നിയമത്തെ തുടച്ചു നശിക്കുന്നതിനെക്കുറിച്ചും. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ മലിനീകരണത്തെ ഒരു വിധത്തിലും നശിപ്പിക്കുകയാണുണ്ടാകുന്നത് എന്നാണ്. എന്നാൽ അത്യാത്മം—ഇതൊരു കൂടിയാണ് വിമർശനം.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—“On a point of order, Sir, the hon. Member was speaking on Prohibition and State Excise Duties. (Laughter.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“I could not follow the hon. Member. Sri D. K. Raju will now speak.”

SRI D. K. RAJU:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the cut motion on District Administration and Miscellaneous, I see that a sum of Rs. 8,12,500 is asked for for taluk establishments, etc. Hon. Members have spoken that the District Administration is a top heavy establishment. In spite of many representations, I do not think the present Government have taken any steps to reduce expenditure. On the other hand, they are devising ways and means of increasing taxation. Without reducing superfluous expenditure, I think it is a wrong policy to go on increasing taxes. Sir, for the past six or seven years more and more staff is recruited for the taluk offices without any increase in work and without any increase in efficiency. Hon. Members know the efficiency with which the taluk offices worked five or six years before. Now when we go to the taluk offices for any information, we are not able to get it for months together. Even if we approach the officials, they also are not able to give information, because they are not able to get information from their clerks. On the other hand, we see the number of clerks in taluk offices increasing day by day. I have heard many hon. Members criticising the Government on their having a top heavy administration. I was so sorry to note that our Hon. the Chief Minister replied that the staff was insufficient. I do not know what arguments he puts forward to support his contention. We all know that whenever any argument is advanced against the top heavy establishment, the Chief Minister says that the staff is not sufficient. Whenever we say that there are superfluous Ministers, he says ‘I want more Ministers’. Whenever we say that a certain thing is there, he is so capable of putting forth the opposite argument, and telling the House not to speak like that. I request the Government to explore ways and means of reducing the superfluous expenditure on the staff which is there without any work, and also the turnover of whose work is much less than what used to be in previous years. For the increase of staff and very little turnover, we can very well impose an efficiency bar or something like that. Some committee must be appointed to reduce the number of staff—superfluous staff. I do not mean to say that the staff must be reduced unnecessarily. If one goes to any taluk office, one will find that the establishment has increased very much but the work turned out is very little. If we ask for the sincere opinions of the Heads of Departments, they all

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say that the work has increased, that is, red-tapism has increased. If a paper enters into the taluk office, it is delayed for months together and at last it serves no purpose when action has to be taken. I request the Government to look into the matter and rectify the defects. In this connection, I think that even with regard to Secretariat work, there must be some commission to examine how the income could be best utilized and the expenditure minimised.

“ With these words, I support the cut motion, Sir.”

* SRI C. PULLA REDDI:—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Demand and in doing so, I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Chief Minister certain grave defects in the district administration so far as my district is concerned. As in the other Rayalaseema districts, the most important problem in our district is famine. It is in respect of famine relief works that the district administration is neglecting its duty. Recently, before coming to attend the meetings of this Assembly, I toured extensively in Cumbum taluk and received hundreds of petitions from the people. In that one taluk, during the last cyclone, there was breach of 32 tanks and only 9 have been repaired. All the other tanks have gone dry and hundreds of acres irrigated by these tanks have also not been cultivated. Similar is the fate of crops in the other villages also. In spite of agitation for the last six months remission of land revenue has been sanctioned only in nine villages in that taluk. When I enquired why the whole thing had come to such a sorry state of affairs, some of the officers told me that they could not give out the actual outturn of crops although the value of the actual yield in many of the villages was below four annas. There are certain instances where the village munsifs and karnams have been forced to put the value of the crops at eight annas and above. It is because the administration at the top has been forcing the lower officials not to give out the actual outturn of crops that great injustice has been done in the matter of remission of land revenue in the taluks of Cumbum, Banganapalle, Sirvel and Koilkuntla.

“ Similar is the position with regard to distribution of loans. I have brought many instances to the notice of the Collector and other officials concerned where the distribution of loans has not been made properly. When the Collector went to Cumbum taluk, he sanctioned Rs. 10,000 to be distributed immediately but when he went back to Kurnool, he cancelled his own order and asked the Tahsildar not to distribute the money. In this way, the District Collector has been standing in the way of the relief that the State Government have been kind enough to grant to our district. The State Government have adopted certain ameliorative measures, but the District Collector has not been taking sufficient interest in the famine relief works and has not been doing proper justice to the famine-stricken people of the Kurnool district. About the Collector's incompetence and his not taking

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any interest in the district administration, we have made representations to the Hon. the Revenue Minister, to the Hon. Ministers hailing from the Kurnool district, and to the Hon. the Chief Minister also. When we assembled here in November last, I think all the 6 M.L.As. of the Kurnool district gave a joint petition to the Hon. the Chief Minister complaining about the indifferent attitude of the District Collector towards the famine conditions prevailing in the district and other affairs. I want particularly to draw the attention of the Hon. the Chief Minister to the fact that all the 6 M.L.As. of the district (the two other M.L.As. are the Hon. Ministers) joined together and gave a petition to him complaining about the indifferent attitude of this Collector and that he was not showing any respect to the people or their representatives who went to meet him and represent the grievances of the people. The Hon. the Chief Minister promised to look into the matter. But he has not been kind enough to do so, nor has he cared to take into account our own experience and take suitable steps to mend the behaviour of the Collector. We have not received any reply from him and we do not know what attitude he has taken. We made general complaints in that petition and requested for an interview with him. I now request him to consider this matter seriously and do justice to the people of the district."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Demand of the Hon. the Revenue Minister cannot be granted without a fight. He has let down his Chief Minister. The Hon. the Chief Minister who has a knack of putting the proper men in the proper place rightly chose the Hon. Sri Manickavelu Naicker and entrusted him with the portfolio of Revenue. But I think he has not been able to utilize his position to the best advantage of the agriculturists who are, after all, his own kith and kin. He has not yet taken this House into his confidence and stated why he has interfered with the age-long system of revenue remission with regard to those who pay an assessment of more than Rs. 100. I think in this conspiracy the Hon. the Chief Minister has also a hand. In the number of replies he has made in this House, he has not stated why that concession which is most legitimately, naturally and deservedly due to the agriculturists in the non-delta areas has been denied. Perhaps both of them think that a sprinkling of a few drops of water in a few tanks here and there completes successful agriculture. Sir, the rains have got to come at the proper time; the seedlings have to be sown at the seasonal time; the crops have got to escape the ravages of snakes, rats and other animals at night and then the ryots have got to face competition in the market. All put together ultimately has to prove successful to the agriculturist. Taking the drought-stricken areas down south, they are in the grip of famine for the sixth or seventh year in succession. Excepting the starting of stray relief works here and there nothing substantial has been done. All the relief works that have been undertaken have also

been a means of finding money for the unscrupulous contractors and officials. I just received a communication from a friend, a student rural worker, whose heart bleeds at the misuse of funds provided for the execution of famine works undertaken by the contractors. I do not know why the Hon. Minister fights shy of taking this House into his confidence and telling it what the purpose is, what the object is, in persisting in executing the famine relief works with the help of contractors. Why has that work not been done departmentally? All visible evils are prevalent and they have been pointed out to the Hon. Minister times without number and yet he persists in his adamant attitude. In this sense he is aiding and abetting the district officials who are dealing with this problem and who do not want to afford famine relief in a direct manner. Here is a letter of Sri M. V. Subramanian, a rural worker. It is stated therein as follows:—

As a permanent measure, I humbly suggest that our Pudukkottai system (executing work by Government with the help of fieldmen) may be advised to be adopted for all relief works.

This is what he has written and I do not know what the Hon. Minister has got to say on this. Again, when the Government of India sent a Finance Commission to the Madras State to assess the exact extent of famine in the South, they confined their visit to the Rayalaseema area only. I would like to know why they were not sent down to the south. Did the Minister think that there was no famine in the southern parts of this State? When that Commission was in Madras, I sent an S.O.S. telegram to them inviting them to visit the southern parts also. But they never visited the south. Not only that, they never sent even an acknowledgment to indicate that they have received my telegram. (The Deputy Speaker sounded the gong. I think my time is up and I have done.)

*SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 11-20
a.m.
ഈ സപ്തിമെന്ററി ബില്ല് ജാറിനെ പറ്റി ചര്ച്ച ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തെ ഭരണത്തിന്റെ നേട്ടങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചും കുറവുകളെക്കുറിച്ചും നിരൂപണം ചെയ്യുന്നത് അന്ധനാ നന്ദാവുകയില്ലെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ കഠിനമായ ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തെ ഭരണത്തിന്റെ ഫലമായി ഈ നാടിനെ സാധാരണക്കാർക്കു വലുതേറ്റവും ഉജ്ജ്വലിക്കാൻ തീർത്തു. എന്ന് പറയുവാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്ന് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. നഗരങ്ങളിൽ തങ്ങളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ കൂട്ടാൻ കേന്ദ്രീകൃതമാക്കി സാധാരണക്കാരന്റെ തല്പര്യത്തെ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാതെ നഗരം മുറുകെ മുറുകെ മുറുകെ സാധാരണക്കാരെക്കുറിച്ച് നഗരങ്ങളിൽ ഭരണം ഇതുപോലെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളത് എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞാൽ അത് യഥാർത്ഥം മരുതാണ് എന്ന് ഞാൻ കരുതുന്നു. സമുദായത്തിന്റെ നന്ദയായ കൃഷിക്കാരെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചിന്തിക്കാനെ തുടങ്ങി എന്നു കാണാത്താൽ ഈ രാജ്യം ഒരു ക്ഷേമരാജ്യമായി കെട്ടിപ്പുടക്കം എന്ന് വിചാരിക്കുക യാണെങ്കിൽ അത് വെറും വ്യൂഹമാണ് മരുതാണ്. ഒരു വക്കെ കൂടിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് അപകരിക്കുന്ന മന്ത്രിമാർ പറയുന്നതിൽനിന്നു വരുന്നവരായതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കാം ഗവണ്മെന്റ്

“இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் அந்தந்த ஜில்லாவின் கலைக்கடிகளை தலைவராகக் கொண்டு, உணவுக் கமிட்டி, மதுவிலக்குக் கமிட்டி, பஞ்சாயதவாரணக் கமிட்டி, எஃப்தாக பல கமிட்டிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்தக் கமிட்டியில் ஸ்தல எம்.எல்.ஏ-க்களும் கலந்து

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[Sri K. T. Raju]

கொள்கின்றனர். ரொம்ப நேரம் கூட்டம் நடக்கும். கலையும், ஆனால் உண்மையிலே அந்தக் கூட்டத்தில் நிறைவேற்றமும் எந்தத் தீர்மானமும் சர்க்காரால் அமுல் நடத்தப்படுவதுதான் இல்லை. வெறும் வாதுமாகத் தான் ஜில்லாவில் நடக்கும் பல காரியங்களைப்பற்றியும், பஞ்சநிலையைப் பற்றியும் விவாதம் நடத்தும் தவிர கடைசியில் காரியத்தில் எதையும் சர்க்கார் செய்வது கிடையாது. ஆகவே இந்தக் கமிட்டிகள் இருக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம்தான் என்பது எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை. ஜில்லாக் கமிட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்துவது நல்லது. அது வேண்டாமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. ஏனென்றால் இன்றையதினம் இந்தச் சட்டசபைக்கு வந்து எங்கள் ஊர் சர்க்காடையைப் பற்றியும், தண்ணீர் ஏரிகளைப்பற்றியும் சின்னச்சின்ன விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் இங்கே பேசி காலத்தை வீணாக்காமல் இருக்கமுடியும். அதாவது இந்தச் சிறிய விஷயங்களை ஜில்லாக் கமிட்டிக் கூட்டத்திற்குச் செல்லும்பொழுது அங்கேயுள்ள ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளிடம் இதைச் சொன்னால் ஜில்லா அதிகாரி இதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தால் இதைப்பற்றி இங்கே வந்து சொல்லவேண்டிய அவசியமே கிடையாது. ஆகையால் இது சம்பந்தமாக சர்க்கார் ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளுக்கு ஒரு உத்திரவு அனுப்பவேண்டும். எந்தந்த கிராமத்திற்கு ரோடு வேண்டும், எங்கெங்கே குடிதண்ணீர் வசதிகள் வேண்டும் என்பனபோன்ற விஷயங்களை எல்லாம் ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் ஸ்தல எம்.எல்.ஏ-க்கள் எடுத்துச் சொன்னால் அதற்கு உடனடியாக நிவாரணம் அளிக்க சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். ஆகவே அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள ஸ்தல அதிகாரிகளுக்கும், பொதுமக்களுக்கும், ஸ்தல அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் கிராம மக்களுக்கும், ஸ்தல அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் ஸ்தல எம்.எல்.ஏ-க்களுக்கும் சுமுகமான, செளஜன்யமான உறவுநிலை நீடித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் படியாகச் சர்க்கார் தக்கதொரு ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்துவிட்டால் எங்கள் ஊரில் கஞ்சிக்கொட்டி ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். எங்கள் ஊரில் ஆரம்பப்பள்ளி இல்லை, எங்கள் ஊரில் ஆள்பத்திரி இல்லை என்பனபோன்ற சின்னச்சின்ன விஷயங்களுக்கு எல்லாம் எம்.எல்.ஏ-க்கள் இந்தச் சபையில் பேசி நேரத்தை வீணாக்கமாட்டார்கள் என்பதாக நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஆகவே ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள பல கமிட்டிகள் என்ன முடிவு செய்கிறதோ, என்ன தீர்மானம் செய்கிறதோ அவைகளையெல்லாம் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் நிறைவேற்றிக் கொடுக்க தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஸ்தல மக்கள் சொல்லும் பல யோசனைகளுக்கும் தக்க மரியாதை கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் 11-30
நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவைகள் எல்லாம் ரூபாய், அணா, பைசா a.m.
செலவற்ற காரியங்களாகும். இதற்குத் தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்தாலேயே நாம் சிறிய பிரச்சனைகளைத் தீர்த்துவிட முடியுமென்று கருதுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது பணம் தக்காவிடக் கட்டுக்காக ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறோம். விவசாயிகளும் கடன் வேண்டுமென்று மனு போடுகிறார்கள். கடன் வேண்டும் என்று மனு போடும் விவசாயி கூட்டுப்பட்டாராக இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு கடன் கொடுப்பதில்லை. அப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் தனிப் பட்டா வேண்டுமென்று சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளுக்கு விண்ணப்பம் அனுப்பினால் உதை உடனடியாகக் கவனிப்பதில்லை. பல மாதங்களாகியும் தனிப் பட்டா செய்து கொடுக்காமல் எத்தனையோ விண்ணப்பங்கள் தேங்கிக் கிடக்கின்றன. இது விஷயமாக தாசில்தாரை நேரில் கண்டு கேட்பொழுது 6 வாரத்தில் தனிப் பட்டா வேண்டும் என்ற விண்ணப்பத்தை கவனிக்கமுடியும் என்று சொல்கிறார். ஆனால் நடைமுறையில் இவ்விதம் செய்யப்படுவதில்லை. இதனால் விவசாயிகள் பெரும் அளவுக்கு பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் நடக்கிறது அரசாங்க இலாக்காக்கள். இதை ஸ்தல எம்.எல்.ஏ-க்கள் கலைக்கடின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வரும்பொழுது அவர்கள் அதைச் சரியாகக் கவனிப்பதில்லை. ஆகவேதான் ஸ்தல எம்.எல்.ஏ-க்களுக்கும், ஸ்தல அதிகாரிகளுக்கும், ஸ்தல ஜனங்களுக்கும் ஸ்தல அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் ஒரு சுமுகமான தொடர்பை உண்டு பண்ணிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமென்று நான் சொல்லவிரும்புகிறேன். இன்றையதினம் தாலுக்கா ஆபீஸ்களுக்கு விவசாயிகள் சென்றால் அவர்கள் மணிக்கணக்கில் உட்கார்ந்திருக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

[Sri K. T. Raju]

[27th March 1953]

మేలూ అమ్మమీరి అవరకన్ సెన్దు నేరత్తై వీణ్ణక్క మనత్తల్ రొమ్బవుం వేతనై అడైక్కిరకన్. పొతువాకవే ఇలొకా అనుబవీం కిరాం మక్కన్కు రొమ్బవుం కుణైవు. ఆకవేతాన్ నాన్ సొల్లొ కిరేన్, సత్తల అతికారికన్కుం, సత్తల మక్కన్కుం, సత్తల అతికారి కన్కుం సత్తల ఁమ్.ఁల్.ఁ-క్కన్కుం ఒర కమకమాన్, సెణ్ణన్యమన్ ఁరవు నీలైయై ఇంతత్ సర్క్కార్ ఁరపత్తిక్ కొడుత్తాల్ నాడ్డిన్ నీర్వాకమ్ నల్ల ముణైయిల్ నడ్క్కుం. పేసీయ విషయంగ్కైయే తిరుంపత్ తిరుంప ఇంతత్ సణైయిల్ పేసవేణ్ణియై అవక్కియై ఇరక్కాదు. అత్తొల్ పల్ నల్ల కారియంగ్కై సెయ్య నమత్తై నేరత్తై సెల్వెదమిడియెన్దు నాన్ సొల్లొక్కొణ్ణొ ఇతరకాన్ ముణైయిల్ ఇంతత్ సర్క్కార్ వేలై సెయ్యవేణ్ణొమెన్దు కేడ్కుక్కొణ్ణొ ఁన్ పేసణ్ణె మిడిత్తుక్కొణ్ణొ కిరేన్."

* SRI S. NARAYANAPPA:—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, జిల్లా పరిపాలనకు సంబంధించిన supplementary grant కొరకు కోరబడిన మొత్తాను మంజూరు చేయుటను ఆమోదిస్తూ జిల్లాలోని వివిధ శాఖలకు సంబంధించిన కొన్ని విషయములను మాత్రము ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసుకొనివచ్చుట ఎంతయు అవసరమని భావించుచున్నాను. 1942 వ సంవత్సరములో జిల్లా పరిపాలనకు సంబంధించిన వివిధ శాఖల అధికారుల వారి సిబ్బందిల నిమిత్తం రెండున్నర కోట్ల రూపాయలు వెచ్చింపబడుకూడెడివి. కాని 1952 వ సంవత్సరంలో, అనగా ఈ పది సంవత్సరాలకాలంలో అది అయినర కోట్ల రూపాయలకు పెరిగిపోయింది. ఇది చాలా దురాచారంగా ఉన్నది. ఆఫీసులలోని సిబ్బందిల సంఖ్య అపరిమితంగా పెరిగినది. వివిధ శాఖలు విస్తారంగా పెంచబడినవి. కాబట్టి ఉద్యోగుల సంఖ్య తగ్గించుట చాలా అవసరమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వ ఖర్చు తగ్గించుటకుగాను పెద్ద జీతం తీసుకొనే, అనగా నెలకు షూడువందల రూపాయలకన్న ఎక్కువ జీతంగా, ఉద్యోగుల పేక్షలలో సూటికి పది రూపాయల చొప్పున తగ్గించు ప్రయత్నం ఈ తగ్గింపువలన ప్రభుత్వసారికివచ్చే మిగులు తక్కువగాను ఉంటుంది. అత్యల్పంగా ఉంటుంది. పరిపాలనా వ్యయాన్ని తగ్గించవలెనంటే ఈనాడు వివిధ శాఖలలో ఉన్న సిబ్బందిని తగ్గించుట ఒక్కటే మార్గం. కాబట్టి అవసరమైన సిబ్బందిని retrenchment చేయుటకు ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకొనవలసియున్నదని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. యద్ద కాలంలోను, తరువాత పెరిగిన అనవసరశాఖలను తగ్గించిన ఎంతోఉబ్బు రూపి ఎంతయు సౌకర్యంగా ఉంటుంది. ఇందుమూలంగా కొన్ని కోట్ల రూపాయలు మిగులవచ్చును.

“ఇప్పుడు Shop Assistants Act ను అమలుపరచుటకుగాను కొత్త ఉద్యోగులను ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏర్పాటుచేశారు. ఈ సిబ్బంది అనవసరమని నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ అధికారులను గ్రామ పంచాయితీలకు అప్పగించినట్లయితే ప్రభుత్వం వారికి కొంత వ్యయం తగ్గవని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“జిల్లాలోని వివిధ శాఖల అధికారులకు, శాసనసభ్యులు, ఇతరులు ఆయా ప్రాంతాలలోని ప్రజల కష్టనష్టములను గురించియు ఇతర ఇక్కటులగుంచి విన్నవించుకొనిన వాటిపై తగిన చర్యలు తీసుకొనవలసినదని ఆర్జీలు పెట్టుకొనినప్పుడు ఆ జాతులకు సమాధానమునిచ్చి విషయంలో అధికారులు ఎంతయో ఆశ్రయ, అలక్ష్యంచేయుచున్నారని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. ఇటువంటి మందస్థితినించి మేల్కొలుపవలెనని అధికారులను మందలించవలయునని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో సమైక్యచర్యలు తీసుకొన్నగాని ప్రజానీకమునకు సత్వము కలుగదు పరిస్థితులు వచ్చుటలేదు.

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“ఇక మద్యపాన నిషేధపు విషయమై ప్రభుత్వంవారు జాగ్రత్తగా ఆలోచించవలసి యున్నది. సిద్ధాంతరీత్యా మద్యపాన నిషేధము ఆత్మశుద్ధిమైన సంస్కరణ అని చెప్పటంలో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు, కాని దీనిని అమలుపరచటంలోనే ఉన్నది కష్టమంతా? ఆచరణలో మద్యపాన నిషేధవిధానం జయప్రదమైనదని చెప్పడంసాహసమే అనుకుంటాను. నానాటికి దొంగసారాయిని తయారుచేయడం పెరిపొయినది. ఇటువంటి గొప్ప నైతికోద్యమం సఫలంకావాలంటే ప్రజాసహకారం సంపూర్ణంగా ఉండాలి కాని మనం ఆశించినంతగా ఈ సంస్కరణవిషయంలో ప్రజాసహకారం లభించుట లేదనే చెప్పవలసియున్నది. శ్రీమాన్ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఈ రాష్ట్రానికి ముఖ్యమంత్రిగా వచ్చినతరువాత మద్యపాన నిషేధకాఖను కట్టుదిట్టం చేయబడదని మద్యపాన నిషేధం తప్పక జయప్రదమగునని ఆశించియుంటిమి. ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు, కూడ తగినచర్యలు తీసుకోబడునని హామియిచ్చియుండిరి కాని ఇంతవరకు వారి ఆశయం సిద్ధించినదని నేను తలంపను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విరిచిన తరువాత ఆ రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విషయమై పునఃపరిశాలన చేయవచ్చునని వారు చెప్పారు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విషయమై తప్పక కచ్చితతీర్మానమునకు వచ్చుననుటలో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. కాని ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారుకూడా ఈ సమస్యను పరిశీలించి సవగ్రమైన మార్పులు తీసికొనివచ్చి, ప్రభుత్వం వెచ్చించుచుండిన పెద్దముత్తములకు తగిన పువయోగము ప్రజానీకము పొందునట్లు చూడవలసియున్నదని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇక చేనేత పార్శిత్రామికుల విషయం విచారించిన, వారి యిక్కట్లు ఆపారం. నంబరు నూలురేట్లు తగ్గించవలయును, నూలు ఎగుమతులు నిషేధించవలయును. చేనేతవారు పనిలేక అల్లాడుచున్నందున వీరికి పని కల్పించి జీవనము జరుపుకొనుటకు weavers' collective centre ను ప్రారంభించి సౌకర్యము కలిగించవలయును. కల్లె ప్రాంతాలలో చేనేతవారు ఎక్కువ సంఖ్యగా పుక్తుచోట్లకూడ, గంజి కేంద్రములు పెట్టించవలయును. ఇక నా కళ్యాణదుర్గం గుత్తితాలూకాలు కూడేరు ఫిర్యా నియోజక వర్గములో యేమము భీకరముగానున్నది. వాపులలో నీరు యింకిపోయినది. ప్రజలు త్రాగుడునీటికి యిబ్బందిపడుచున్నారు. వాపులను లోతుచేయించవలయును కరువుసహాయ కార్యక్రమములు ప్రారంభించి నిరుద్యోగులైన ప్రజలకు పనికల్పించవలయును. తక్కువ జీవనధృతి ఋణములు యిప్పించవలయును. గంజి కేంద్రములు వివిధ ప్రాంతములలో వివిధా ప్రారంభించవలయును, భూమిశిస్తులను సూక్ష్మ మాఫీ చేసి రైతుసోదగులకు నెత్తుది కలిగించవలయునని కోరుచున్నాను.”

11-40 a.m.

* SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, when we are considering this Demand under District Administration, I wish to take the opportunity to place before this House and the Government certain difficulties and troubles being experienced every day by the people of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts, on account of the difference in the area of jurisdiction of the various district officers in the two districts. In this connexion, I wish to trace in brief, the history of the bifurcation of the old Vizagapatam district into the present Visakhapatnam district and Srikakulam district. There was a long agitation for the bifurcation of the district on administrative and other grounds. The old Vizagapatam district comprised 20 big taluks and so even the then Government thought it fit to bifurcate the old district into two districts, namely, South Visakhapatnam

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and North Visakhapatnam. Accordingly, bifurcation was effected, but the areas of jurisdiction of the various officers are different from one another. In 1949, the revenue bifurcation of the old Vizagapatam district into the present Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts took place. The area of the jurisdiction of the police department for instance that of the District Superintendent of Police of North Visakhapatnam includes some of the taluks of the present Visakhapatnam district, viz., Srungavarapukota, Bheemunipatnam and Vizianagaram. Similarly, the area of jurisdiction of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies of South Visakhapatnam includes some taluks of the present Srikakulam district, viz., Bobbili and Salur. Similar is the case with regard to Public Works Department, Education, Health, Veterinary, Agricultural and other departments. Therefore, the people are experiencing a lot of trouble and difficulties and the Government are also incurring a lot of unnecessary expenditure on account of this difference in jurisdiction. I request the Government to see that the areas of jurisdiction of the various district officers in these two districts are so altered as to be in tune with the revenue bifurcation of the two districts. Secondly, there are the big taluks of Palakonda and Chipurupalli in Srikakulam district and there is the river Nagavali running in the middle of the Palakonda taluk having a population of 320,000 as though bifurcating it and this river is unfordable and cannot be crossed easily for six months in a year. Because of this also, the people are experiencing a lot of trouble. Sir, there is a long agitation to bifurcate the Palakonda and Chipurupalli taluks which are very big into two taluks each—Palakonda into Rajam and Palakonda taluks and Chipurupalli into Chipurupalli and Pondur taluks. I hope the Government would take immediate steps to bifurcate these two big taluks. Thirdly, there is one District Medical Officer for these two districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam. Similarly, there is one District Magistrate and one District and Sessions Judge for both the districts. On account of this also, the people are experiencing a lot of troubles and difficulties. So, the Government will do well to appoint a separate District Medical Officer, District Magistrate and a District and Sessions Judge for the Srikakulam district. Thank you, Sir."

* SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, in opposing this Demand, I entirely endorse the views expressed by my friend Mr. Pulla Reddi representing the Nandikotkur constituency. He has given a catalogue of the instances of famine conditions prevailing in Kurnool district and has proved that the Collector was most inefficient and was not at all able to tackle the famine conditions prevailing there. Apart from the inefficiency of the Collector, we have very much to say about his indifference and also the indecent manner in which he is receiving the representations of the people and also of the Famine Relief Committees there. When the President of the Pattikonda Famine Relief Committee led the hunger march of about 1,000 people and

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waited in deputation on the Collector and represented the grievances of the people by telling that he must immediately start famine relief works and also gruel centres as the people were actually dying, the Collector said, 'Let them die. I shall look to their grievances afterwards'. This one instance clearly shows how indifferent, how impertinent and how discourteous he is in receiving the representations of the people. As a result of the indifferent and impertinent attitude taken by the Collector, all the Legislators of Kurnool district, irrespective of political affiliations, joined together and presented a united memorandum to the Hon. Chief Minister requesting him to kindly grant us an interview and also give us a patient hearing. Is it not advisable and is it not proper on the part of the Hon. the Chief Minister of a popular Government to be courteous enough at least to give us a patient hearing? In the name of democracy I ask the so-called purifier of administration, 'Is this the way in which the Chief Minister of a popular Government should treat the representation from the representatives of fourteen lakhs of people belonging to the Kurnool district?' Is this democracy, I ask? I demand a categorical reply from the Chief Minister on this point. We applied for the interview during the November session and till now he has not granted us an interview. After some time, he sent the Revenue Board Member, Mr. Kudva, all the way from Madras to Kurnool to investigate into this matter. As a matter of fact, we never wanted any such investigation."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Is not sending a Revenue Board Member to investigate into the matter sufficient response?"

* SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—"We wanted to speak to the Chief Minister personally and explain some of our grievances against the Collector, and we never wanted an investigation by a Revenue Board Member. What did that officer do? He came all the way from Madras and wasted 8 days there, going to Mahanandi, taking a dip in the holy waters of that famous place of pilgrimage, in the district. That is all. We refused to say anything to him and submitted without any disrespect to him that we don't propose to say anything to him without talking to the Chief Minister direct. We thought that another Sankararao Deo had come to that place and gone. When Mr. Prakasam levelled some charges of corruption against the previous Congress Ministry, we know how Mr. Deo was deputed to enquire into those charges and how he hushed up the whole thing. We never want such enquiries to be instituted. We have certain grievances to be placed personally before the Chief Minister. I hope he will be good enough, at least during the present session, to receive us and give us a patient hearing."

* SRI K. M. SEETHI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, in supporting the Demand, District Administration, I wish to make a few observations. The policy of the district authorities in adopting

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an attitude of friendliness towards the political parties following democratic and constitutional methods is a policy which deserves to be continued hereafter also. The insinuations and innuendoes made on the floor of the House by certain Members who are out for the blood of certain political parties, including the Muslim League, should not dissuade the Government from continuing that policy.

11-50 P.m. “In fact, the Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Constitution for the citizens of India under Article 19, namely, the right of forming associations and unions is a right open to members of all communities who have quite naturally, common needs and common disabilities to be represented to the Government and get redressed. That is the only right which the Muslim League is exercising as a political organization. Even in 1952 March, the Government of India, in a brochure issued by their Department of Information and Publicity under the caption ‘Muslims in India’ recognized at page 11 the right of the Muslims to exercise this right. The following are the relevant statements on that page. ‘The Muslims in India are free to form their own parties or to join other groups. Even the All-India Muslim League which advocated partition of India continues to function as a political party.’”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“How is that point connected with District Administration?”

* SRI K. M. SEETHI:—“While we discuss the general policy which district authorities are following towards political parties this point becomes relevant and I am not adverting to it as the main point but as an incidental point while referring to the policy followed by the heads of districts. The fair and friendly policy followed by the heads of districts towards political parties like the Muslims League so far must be the policy, in my humble opinion, that should be followed hereafter also. The policy should be based on the work and the worth of the political parties and their objects and programme and not the political label that they carry. As far as my district is concerned, political parties have been correctly adjudged in the light of their activities and it is the so-called non-communal organizations whose spokesmen in this House are now challenging and criticising the Muslim League that have been responsible for letting loose forces of lawlessness, which led to murders, dacoities and even outraging the modesty of women. In such difficult situations, it was the Muslim League and its leaders that stood by the authorities in restoring law and order and it is but natural that the district authorities are recognizing the representatives of the organization and inviting the party leaders in their official capacity on ceremonial occasions and none have any reason to complain of it.

“Sir, there are certain things relating to this demand which deserve the attention of the Government and call for immediate

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action. In the matter of sales tax, I would like to submit that certain sections of the people are experiencing great hardship. For instance, dealers in fish and mutton which are perishable articles experience great difficulty on account of sales tax being imposed upon them. These are perishable articles which in the process of quick disposal cause the dealers considerable loss due to the vagaries of the prices and by the decay of the articles by the delays in sales. To impose a sales tax on people who deal in these articles would mean a great hardship to them. Most, if not all, dealers are illiterate people who will not be able to keep accounts properly. They would find it difficult to satisfy the sale tax authorities. Most of them are poor. Just as it was done in Orissa recently, these articles should be exempted from sales tax. The iced fish merchants of Malabar have made representations to the Government for exemption from sales tax or to have the tax at one point at least. Now they are subject to double taxation both in Malabar where the fish is iced and exported and in Madras where it is sold. If total exemption is not possible, I would request the Government to concede at least the demand for taxation at one place only.

“Sir, the islands attached to the Malabar district and South Kanara district, viz., Laccadives and Minicoy, deserve greater attention. In fact, a Special Commissioner was appointed by the Government to investigate the conditions in the islands and he has made certain recommendations to the Government. They must be implemented soon. Means of communication between the mainland and the islands should be established immediately. There should be a rule of law introduced there. Schools, hospitals and machinery for maintenance of law and order should be provided in the islands. Sir, these are the points which I bring to the notice of the Government in supporting the Demand.”

* SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion, I must point out that too much reliance is placed on the officials—the permanent services—rather than on the representations made by the people’s representatives. Unfortunately, the last regime was regime of M.L.As. Just to ward off that evil now our Rajaji was a bit careful in discouraging contacts between M.L.As. and officials. But too much of this endangers public interest and the district officials are paying the least regard or respect to the representations of the public. This has been bitterly experienced during the last two years of famine in this State. Most of the works which were taken up under famine relief have been undertaken on the advice or according to whims and fancies of local officials irrespective of its utility or the benefits that might accrue to the general public therefrom. Due to lack of co-ordination unusual delay is occurring in disposing of papers in the districts. For example, there is the Public Works Department. Any paper relating to it will have to go to several other departments before it is finally disposed of. Unless there is co-ordination between all the departments, things will not

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improve. If any petition is sent to the District Collector concerning the P.W.D. or any other department, it takes a year or two and even three years at times. I shall give one or two instances of such delay. There is the proposal regarding the extension of Chinnapalamada channel. Though it was sanctioned by the Board of Revenue four years back and the ryots have paid nearly three hundred rupees for the purpose, up till now nothing has taken place in spite of the many representations made by them to the District Collector. This is how district administration is carried on.

“ Sir, so far as land revenue remissions are concerned, for the last two years, most of the ryots in our taluk have been deprived of the benefit of the remission. Unfortunately due to a reference (No. 19504/52-K 2) from the Government, the Collectors have taken the normal yield at a low figure and deprived the benefit of the remission to the ryots. This practice is still being continued. In 1950, after representations to the then Revenue Minister this position was changed and 48 villages were granted remission. But last year the same old rule was enforced and in spite of so many representations to the concerned authorities, nothing has come out. I request the Revenue Minister to go into the matter and rectify the defects.

“ As regards improvement in administration, unless decentralization takes place and unless the District Collector is empowered to supervise all things in the district, nothing tangible will come out. Too much centralization is dangerous and it is the main cause for the present mal-administration or inefficient administration in this country. Rajaji has made a beginning and I hope this will be achieved as early as possible.”

* SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—“ Sir, in supporting the cut motion, I must point out that red-tapism is very rampant in the Revenue Department. Whatever communication we send as representatives of the people to the Revenue department—either to the Collector or to the Revenue Divisional Officer—no reply is sent to us. The communications are not even acknowledged. It is quite a different matter to take action when a paper is sent to them. They have no courtesy even to acknowledge letters from us. If this is the state of affairs with regard to communications sent by the representatives of the people what will be the state of affairs with regard to other representations can be very well imagined. When we prefer any representation to any of the Government departments we should receive a reply at once. I believe that the principle of determining the clerical strength of any other department of the Government is the same as the one that applies to the Revenue department. When other departments are prompt in their replies, I do not know why the Revenue department takes so much time. This state of affairs may be due, I think, to the negligence or lenience of the Hon. the Revenue Minister who is directly responsible for the Revenue Department.

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or the Hon. the Chief Minister who has taken upon himself the duty of defending all the subordinates irrespective of irregularities and defects noticed in the administration of departments concerned. My request in this behalf is that such things should be rectified whenever representations reach the Hon. Ministers. Even last year I made a representation with regard to the red-tapism still existing in the Revenue and other departments of Government.

“ With regard to the change of heart on the part of the officers I have to say that they have not yet changed their mentality. They continue to possess the same mentality that they possessed in the days of the foreign rulers. They think they are the servants of the Government only and that they are not responsible for the public as a whole. That sort of mentality should go. They should behave courteously towards the public. They should give patient hearing to the representations made to them by the poor people and go to their aid whenever necessary.

“ Then, Sir, coming to the Registration Department, in that Department there are about 700 Sub-Registrars and about 25 District Registrars for the whole State. There is the least likelihood of the Sub-Registrar being promoted as District Registrar. If at all a Sub-Registrar is promoted he is promoted at the far end of his service at the age of 50 or even after that. This is due to the fact that the District Registrars are being recruited directly. I would suggest that the direct recruitment should be stopped or a greater percentage should be reserved for recruitment by promotion so that there might be greater opening for the Sub-Registrars being promoted as District Registrars. Then, Sir, the Sub-Registrars in the Registration Department are asked to look after the sub-treasury work in the absence of the Tahsildars going on tour. Now-a-days the Tahsildars are on tour during the whole of the month and so the Sub-Registrars have to look after the sub-treasury work throughout the month without any additional remuneration for this additional work. I would request Government to pay the Sub-Registrars additional remuneration for this additional work that is imposed on them.

“ Sir, coming to the promotions made in the various Government Departments from Ministerial to Subordinate Service and from Subordinate to the Provincial Civil Service, it seems that the Government Order reserving 25 per cent for the Backward Classes and 15 per cent for the Scheduled Castes. is not applicable to these promotions. It is said that promotion is made on the basis of merit only. I have to say in this connection that on the pretext of merit people occupying high position in the Government service are likely to abuse their power. What I mean to say is, people occupying high positions are usually forward class people and they are likely to abuse their position and give promotions to only forward class people. I would therefore request Government to strictly enforce the communal G.O., that is, even in the matter of promotions Government should see that the seats reserved for Backward and Scheduled Classes go to them.

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“Lastly I would like to refer to the Maistries in the Highways Department. They are very poor people drawing a very poor salary. Their services are not regularised. They are considered to be only work-charged establishment. Even after putting more than 10 years of service the Maistry gets the same pay. To get an increment in pay he has to depend on the mercy of the Supervisor or the Assistant Engineer concerned. Just because their services are not regularized, it is open to the petty officers, such as Supervisors and others to show favouritism to others who might be juniors and fix their pay at a higher rate than those who have put in more service and are seniors to them. This nepotism in this service should be put an end to. I would suggest to the Government to regularise the pay of Maistries and also put them on a regular time scale of pay.”

* SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR: —“Mr. Speaker, Sir, ജില്ലാ റോഡ് സെക്ഷൻ സബ്സിച്ച് പല സംഗതികളും പറയുവാൻ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും സമയക്കുറവുകൊണ്ട് ഒന്ന് രണ്ടു സംഗതികൾ മാത്രമേ ആൻ പറയുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. മലബാറിൽ ഭയങ്കരമായ വിളയുന്നകൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. വിവിധ പാട്ടികളും സംഘടനകളും പ്രക്ഷോഭം സംഘടിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എങ്കിലും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഇതിന്റെ നേരെ ഒരു അനാസ്ഥയാണ് കൈക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട് പോലും ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി മലബാർ ഷലക്സ് ഇവിടെ അയക്കുക ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു ആക്ഷേപാർഹമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. കൃഷിക്കാർ ജന്മിമാർ പാട്ടു കൊടുക്കുന്നത് നെല്ലിന്റെ വില മലബാർ കലക്ടർ നിജപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഇതു ഏറ്റവും വലിയ ഒരു വിഷയമാണ്. കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു നാണാ നവായത്താണ്. ഇതു തീർച്ചയായും ജന്മിമാർക്ക് സഹായിക്കുവാൻ. വേറെ ഒരു സംഗതി ജന്മിമാർ ഇന്ന് പലവിധ തിരിച്ചുള്ള പറകളാണ് വാങ്ങി വാങ്ങുവാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്. അഞ്ചു പറ, കല്ലാണി പറ മുതലായ പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള പറകളുണ്ട്. ഈ പറകൾ നിജപ്പെടുത്തി കിട്ടേണ്ടതു എത്രയും ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. മറ്റൊരു സംഗതി ഇന്ന് അ.ശ. കോളോൺമാർക്കും കിട്ടുന്ന രമ്പലും വളരെ തുച്ഛമാണ്. അ.ശ. അധികാരികൾ വയസ്സ് ഇൻസുറർമാർക്കും മേനോന്മാർക്കും എല്ലാത്തന്നെ അവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു എല്ലാം രാജ്യം മുഴുവൻ സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നത് കോർക്കാരന്മാരാണ്. അവർ ഇതു കൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു അലവൻറും കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. അവർ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളം കിട്ടേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഇതിൽ ജില്ലാ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യുകയാണ് നല്ല. ഇനി ഒന്ന് പറയാനുള്ളതു ഇന്ന് ഫിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ഫുഡ് പ്രൊഡക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റി കമ്മിറ്റി, സലൂക്ക് പ്രൊഡക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റി എന്നീ അനേകം ചില കമ്മിറ്റികൾ ഉണ്ട്. ഇവ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഒരു പ്രഹസനം മാത്രമാണ്. മാസം തോറും യോഗങ്ങൾ ചേർന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും കാര്യങ്ങൾ യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യാറില്ല. അനുജ്യാഗസ്തം മെമ്പർമാർ പല കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഉന്നയിച്ചാൽ പോലും പണം ഇല്ല എന്ന പറഞ്ഞു അധികൃതർക്കു യാതൊന്നും പതിപ്പ്. ചെറിയ ജനസമൂഹ പദ്ധതികളെപ്പറ്റി യാതൊന്നും എന്റെ നിയോജകസഭയെക്കുറിച്ചു പട്ടാലായി എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു ഒരു ചെറിയ ജലസേചന പദ്ധതിക്കു രണ്ടു കൊല്ലമായി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഒരു ഇഞ്ചിനിയം പോയി അന്വേഷണം പോലും നടത്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നാണ് അറിയുന്നത്. ചാല എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു ഒരു ചെറിയ തോട്ട കെട്ടിടം നാലു കൊല്ലമായി ഹർജി കൊടുത്തിട്ട് ഇവിടെ ഇൻജിനിയർ വന്നു അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഫണ്ട് സ്കാൾ എന്ന പറഞ്ഞു തള്ളുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. അങ്ങിനെ പണം ഇല്ല എന്ന പറഞ്ഞു കാര്യങ്ങൾ തള്ളുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. വേറെ ഒരു കാര്യം പറയുവാനുള്ളതു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ പട്ടയൻ വലയിൽ തന്നെ കൈക്കൂലിയും സേവയും നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് സർക്കാരിന് വാഴ്ചകാലത്തെ അതേ സ്വഭാവം തന്നെയാണ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഇന്ന് കൈക്കൊള്ളുന്നത്. കൈക്കൂലിയുടെ ഒരു കണക്കും സാമ്പൽ ആണ് മലബാർ. അനവധി കൈക്കൂലികൾ നടന്നിട്ടും ഇതേവരെ യാതൊരു തെളിവുകളും കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിന്റെ കാരണം ഉയർന്ന പോലീസുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വരെ കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിട്ട് കേസുകൾ ഭീഷണിയെക്കൊണ്ടല്ലാതെ മറന്നാണ്. ഇതു ആക്ഷേപം

“SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! 12-10-1960 p.m.

இந்த ஜில்லா நிர்வாகத்தைப் பற்றி நடக்கும் விவாதத்தில் நான் கலந்து கொண்டு சில யோசனைகளை கனம் ரிவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். நம்முடைய ரிவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் பார்க்கும் பார்வையைப் பார்த்தால் நான் எதையோ பேசப்போகிறேன், ரிவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்களை தாக்கீப் பேசப்போகிறேன் என்று எதிர்பார்ப்பதுபோல் தோன்றுகிறது. அப்படி ஒன்றும் இல்லை. அப்படி ஒன்றும் நான் பயப்படக்கூடியதைச் சொல்லப்போவதில்லை. சில யோசனைகளை மட்டும் குறிப்பிடவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். நம் ஜில்லா நிர்வாகத்தில் நம்முடைய ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் பொதுஜனங்களால் தோஷத்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பிரதிநிதிகளுக்கும் இருக்கவேண்டிய உறவையும், அதில் இருக்கும் குறைபாடுகளையும் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் எடுத்துப் பேசினார்கள். இன்னொரு விஷயத்தை நான் கனம் ரிவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் அவர்களுடைய வேலைசெய்யக்கூடிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் கீழ்த்தர உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் சிப்பந்திகளுக்கும் இடையே இருக்கவேண்டிய உறவு பழையகாலத்தில் வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் ஆட்சி இருந்ததே அந்தக்காலத்தில் அவர்களுக்குள் உறவு இருந்ததே அதைப்போலவேதான் இப்பொழுதும் இருக்கிறது என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். அதன்கூட நான் ஜில்லா நிர்வாகம் திறமையாக நடைபெறவில்லை என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். இதை நிவர்த்திசெய்ய முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதற்காக நான் தொழிற்சங்கங்களை அமைக்கவேண்டும் என்று மறைமுகமாக கேட்கிறேன் என்று நினைத்தவிடவேண்டும். நான் சொல்லக்கூடியது உதாசீனம் செய்யக்கூடியது அல்ல. ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளுக்கும், அவர்களுக்குள் வேலை செய்யும் கீழ்த்தர உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும், சிப்பந்திகளுக்கும் இடையே நெருங்கிய தொடர்பு இருக்கவேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியம். இப்பொழுதுதான் நிர்வாகம் திறமையாக நடக்கும். அதற்காக ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் ஜில்லா level-க்கு Staff கவுன்சில் அமைக்கவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு டிபார்ட்மெண்டும் தங்களுடைய சிப்பந்திகளுக்குள் தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக்கொண்டு Staff Council அமைக்கப்படவேண்டும். அந்த Staff Council-க்கு அந்தந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள உதவி ஜில்லா ஸெஷன்ஸ் ஜட்ஜையோ அல்லது செஷன்ஸ் ஜட்ஜையோ தலைவராகக் கொள்ளலாம். இவ்விதம் ஒரு கவுன்சில் அமைத்து அது இரண்டு மூன்று மாதங்களுக்கு ஒருமுறை கூட்டம்போட்டு அதில் சிப்பந்திகளின் குறைகளையும் அவர்களுடைய கஷ்டங்களையும் பேசி எடுத்துச்சொல்லி தீர்மானம் செய்து சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டும். அதற்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிக்கவேண்டும். இந்தமுறையில் அதிகாரிகளும் கீழ்த்தர சிப்பந்திகளும் அடிக்கடி சந்தித்துப் பேசுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கும். அதன்பூலம் பல கஷ்டங்களை தீர்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அவ்விதம் தீர்த்துக்கொள்ள முடியாவிட்டாலும் கஷ்டங்கள் எனை இருக்கிறது என்பதை நிர்வாகத்திற்கு எடுத்துச்சொல்ல ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் மந்திரி சபைக்கும் கெட்லேரியுக்கும் வரக்கூடிய அலுவலியமான கடிதங்களை குறைப்பதற்கும் முடியும் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.

[Sri M. Kalyanasundaram] [27th March 1953]

இந்த Staff Council-கள் அமைக்கும் யோசனை சிரத்தையோடு ஆலோசிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have told the House that we will adjourn to-day at 1-30 p.m. But to-day being Friday, we will adjourn at 1 p.m.”

* SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த திருத்தப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்குமுகத்தான் முக்கியமான சில வார்த்தைகளை சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். தஞ்சாவூர் விவசாய பண்ணையர்கள் பாதகாப்புச் சட்டம் வந்த பிறகு ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டுகளையும் சமரச அதிகாரிகளையும் ஏற்படுத்தி யிருக்கிறார்கள். சமரச அதிகாரி செய்கிற முடிவுக்கும் ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட் செய்கிற முடிவுக்கும் ஏற்றத்தாழ்வு அதிகம் இருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக சூப்புகோணத்தில் ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட் அதிகாரியான ஸ்ரீ பாஸ்கரத் தொண்டைமான் என்கிறவர் தன்னுடைய முடிவில் என் அபிப்பிராயம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். அதற்கு நேர்மாறாக இருக்கிறது சமரச அதிகாரியின் முடிவு. மாயூரத்தில் தமிழே தெரியாத ஸ்ரீ தேவசகாயம் என்ற ஆந்திரர் ஒருவர் ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட் அதிகாரியாக இருக்கிறார். ஆகையால் சமரச அதிகாரி சொல்வதை மாற்றுவதோ அல்லது வேறுவிதமான முடிவுசெய்கிறதென்றால் தமிழ் தெரியாதவராய் இருப்பதால் அவரால் சரியாகப் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை. அங்கு வரும் விவசாயிகளும் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை. இந்தமாதிரியாக சம்பந்தா சம்பந்ததில்லாமல் அதிகாரிகளைப்போட்டு பல தொல்லைகள் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட் இருப்பதைவிட சர்க்கார்ட்டில் அப்பீல் செய்யும்படியான ஒரு ஏற்பாடு அமைக்கப்பட்டால் இது சமூகமாக முடியும். மேலும் அங்கு வக்கீல்கள் சட்டப்படி விவாதக்குடியும். எதற்காகத் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா விவசாயச் சட்டம் ஏற்படுத்தினோமோ அதன் நோக்கத்தை அடையவேண்டுமானால் மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட விஷயங்களை முக்கியமாகக் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.”

“ கிராமங்களில் நடைப்பாதைகளும், ரோட்டுகளும் கிணறுகளும் இல்லாமல் இருக்கின்றன. இதைப்பற்றி முக்கிய அதிகாரிகளுக்கு பல மனுக்கள் எழுதும் இதுவரையிலும் ஒருவிதமான டலன் ஏற்படவில்லை. எழுதப்பட்ட மனுவுக்கும் பதில் வரவில்லை. ஆகையால் இங்கு கிராமங்கள் மிகவும் போகுவரத்தின்றி பாதிக்கப்படுகின்றன. இதை உடனடியாகக் கவனிப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகையால் ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகள் மக்களின் குறைகளை அவ்வப்போது கவனிக்கும்படியான நிலையில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.”

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, quite a number of comments have been made on the district administration and some of the defects that exist there. The district administration is the foundation for any State and its good activities (Sri M. Kalyanasundaram: ‘ And bad activities also’) and that foundation should be well laid. Hence the interest that the Members have shown in this debate and their representations in this House. I hope the Government will take them into consideration especially when a concrete instance of the type that Mr. Subba Reddi gave from the Socialist Block about the Collector of Kurnool district. The only thing they had asked for was that they should go and speak to the Chief Minister particularly about that particular aspect and I hope the Chief Minister will give them a hearing so that he can find out the actual situation, and do the needful in that respect. I have heard quite a lot about the Collector of Kurnool

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and I need not go into them now. I had been to the district once and heard very much of the disrespectful manner in which the Collector behaves not only towards the M.L.As. but almost all the representatives of the people there. This is a very serious charge and I hope that this will not be allowed to happen in future."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"When the hon. Members wanted to meet me, I said I had no time and asked the matter to be investigated by the Revenue Board Member on the spot. When he went there, hon. Members refused to give him a hearing, so to say and tell him anything. This means that they must, without investigation, make me hear things one-sided only. Was it not right for the hon. Members to explain things to the Member of the Board of Revenue who went there at my instance and under my instructions from here?"

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"I wish this point had been made when Mr. Subba Reddi spoke and he would have certainly given the exact reasons as to why they did not want to give evidence to the Revenue Board Member. Probably the point was that a departmental enquiry or an enquiry of that type would not be of much use. Whatever it is, hearing of the M.L.As. by the Chief Minister would not be difficult in the great routine of work that he has been doing. It would certainly be a good thing. Even now it is not too late. I myself had been to the district and was there for 4 or 5 days and heard quite a number of things from various political parties, both for and against us. When two divergent groups are giving the same kind of evidence and which is almost talked about in the streets, then there must be something fundamentally wrong. I hope such things will be set right in future.

"Sir, the district administration being an important part in the administrative machinery, a closer contact between the people through their representatives and the district officers is very essential. It is true that there has been a kind of bad influence that has been exerted by the representatives of the people on the district officers in certain aspects and that has created bad atmosphere also. If the representatives of the people take into their hands to work for the people directly for the benefit of the people and in the same spirit of the district officers also consider the representations made by the representatives of the people in the district, I am sure quite a number of instances of bad administration can be set right and that will be one of the ways of avoiding quite a good amount of unpleasantness and also red-tapism that has been going on now. This aspect of the matter has to be taken into consideration because, if we do not wipe out this red-tapism, both below and above, and try to find out measures to set right these defects, then there is no need for such administration. That is my opinion. Similarly, we must also remember that the ordinary man nowadays has come to the stage of sending his representations direct to the Government. We have been telling, and I think

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Mr. Kalyanasundaram also pointed out this in the debate, that our letters are not receiving proper replies and that too immediately. Leave alone the question of representations of the poor and uneducated people. I know the landless labour have been sending representations for the assignment of Government Banjar lands. They have been reminding the Government continuously for the last 3 or 4 years, but they have not received even a negative reply (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari.) I can cite quite a number of instances where they have sent reminders of not less than 20 and where they have not received replies. These are all facts. Naturally the people who do not get either a negative or positive reply, will get disillusioned and dissatisfied and dissatisfied people certainly cannot co-operate with the Government to the extent to which they want them. All these things will have to be taken into consideration if the administration is to be efficient and for meeting the needs of the people also. If the Government take effective steps to set right these things, I am sure quite a number of things that are now happening can be reduced to the barest minimum."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, in spite of my saying at the very beginning that this demand concerns two minor heads, hon. Members thought fit to roam over the wide field of famine, registration and so many other subjects. Therefore I have to reply to those matters that have been referred to by the hon. Members.

" In the first place, I do not like this red-tape. The colour itself, I do not like. The physical element blood is red and it reminds me of bad things and so I do not like it. I also do not like the political element 'red'. The hon. Member from Rajapalayam referred to top-heavy administration and criticised certain aspects of the administration. My demand was only for rock-bottom administration and I wanted money only for the taluk establishments. But still he began to talk of the Secretariat, Board of Revenue and several other matters. This demand was necessitated because we had to employ certain extra hands in the taluk establishments in order to speed up the disposal of loan applications, applications for well-subsidy, etc. Therefore, Sir, I moved this demand and in fact, as I told the House already, there was a saving of about Rs. 7.0 lakhs under this Demand and we wanted only about Rs. 8.0 lakhs in addition.

" One hon. Member in the XIII Block and some other gentleman said that there were a number of grievances that had not been attended to by the Government, that more money should be spent and more things must be done speedily and so on. It reminds me of the story of the mule. When we go to the front, it bites and when we go to the back, it kicks. So, when we want more money, hon. Members object and when we say we want the speedy disposal of loan applications and disbursement of the amounts allotted for the loans, they say they do not want it. Actually one hon. Member opposed the whole Demand. After all, what

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is the Demand for? This Demand was necessitated due to the increase in the taluk establishments for the speeding up of the disposal of loan applications. This also, he opposed, Sir. His idea seems to be to oppose everything, good or bad.

“Then, Sir, my Friend hailing from Pudukkottai was nursed and brought up in feudal atmosphere and he could not forget it. Ever since the merger of Pudukkottai, he has become a first-class grumbler. To him, everything is wrong. Except grumbling that this is not adequate or that is not properly done, he does not give any suggestions. I should say, Sir, there is no other constructive suggestion in what he says. Probably he is accustomed to that feudal glamour and grandeur and forgets the present democratic set-up. He must know that things cannot be done as in the old Pudukkottai Durbar. Sir, he objected to the contract system and wanted the works to be taken up departmentally. Some Members said that the departmental system was bad, there was red-tapism and that we must go back to the contract system. Anyhow, we will look into the matter why the contract system does not work well in Pudukkottai and if it is really not good, we will try to change it. Let the hon. Member give me some time for looking into it.

“Then, complaints were made that the Famine Commission visited only Rayalaseema and they did not visit the whole State even though frantic telegrams were sent. Sir, we had no hand in that commission and it was appointed by the Government of India. Whatever conclusions they come to, we can apply them to other areas also as famine is same everywhere and the famine in Rayalaseema cannot be different from the one in Pudukkottai.

“Sir, one other hon. Member spoke in a new dialect which I could not understand. I do not know what dialect it is. It will take some time for me to know it and then understand what it is. I will try to reply to it in the next budget session if it is necessary.

“The hon. Member from Pudukkottai also complained that the remission was not allowed to people who pay an assessment of Rs. 101 and more. He took me to task that I did not do anything for the backward classes even though I belong to the backward classes. The fact was that the Government had a bias to do good for the landless poor. The Government had given top priority to the landless poor in the matter of land assignments. So also, take the Land Revenue Surcharge Bill. There, the exemption limit was fixed at Rs. 100; why because we thought it should not affect prejudicially the lower rungs of the people. Similarly in the matter of remission also; we have said that in the case of people paying a kist below Rs. 101 remission should be allowed, but that above that limit it should not be allowed, so that the money that is released in that way may be used for the good of the poor ryots. And because we have fixed a limit of Rs. 100, it does not mean that in the case of those paying more than Rs. 100 there will be no remission at all. For the matter of that, anybody paying more

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than Rs. 100 kist may ask for remission if he is really in distress and he has not had sufficient return or profit. His case will certainly be considered and if he deserves it, he will also be given remission. If we fix the limit, it only means that automatically those who pay Rs. 100 and less will be given remission, while in the case of those who pay more, remission will depend on the circumstances of each case. My friend who referred to this matter should not forget that aspect.

“ One hon. Member referred to the bifurcation of some taluk in the Srikakulam district. That will be gone into; but I do not know whether it will be proper for us to go into it just now. Anyway, we will start the business of examining now and let it take its own course. Let my friend therefore wait patiently for some time more.

“ Mr. Seethi Sahib referred to the island of Laccadives. In fact, the Minister for Law and I had programmed to go to the Laccadives, in spite of one prominent officer asking us not to go, because he said the Government could not afford to lose two Hon. Ministers. (Laughter.) His idea was that it was a perilous voyage and so he asked us not to go. But now it seems the perilousness of it is gone, we have now got a steam boat, and we will therefore take the next opportunity to visit the Laccadives. I shall then invite Mr. Seethi Sahib to visit the Laccadives along with us and give out all his grievances on the spot, so that we may look into them. Sir, Laccadives islands are before our eyes and we will certainly consider all the representations made to us. Let him therefore wait for some more time.

“ Then my hon. Friend from Perambalur talked about red-tapism; he said that things are not being done properly, that the Revenue Minister is very lenient and so things do not go all right. If the Revenue Minister is not lenient, then some of the things my friend wants will not also be done; because the Minister is lenient, some really good things are done in matters where discretion can be used. But I must remind him of one thing. Being an M.A., he knows the proverb that Rome was not built in one day. Take this State for instance; its administration is not an easy thing. All difficulties and drawbacks cannot be removed in one day. After all, I have not been here for even one full year—it is only eleven months now—and members should not think I am taking things slowly and all that. If I am a dictator, at one stroke of the pen, I can say such and such a thing should be done and some other thing should not be done, and I can easily satisfy the members that way. He referred to the transfer of some Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars. Again, if I am a dictator, at the very moment when he wants it, I can transfer them; but as it is, I am bound by certain rules, and I have to go by the reports from the officers above them. I may say that nowadays I am very chary about representations made by hon. Members. The other day, two hon. Members reported to me that in a particular area coercive steps were being adopted and the ryots were being put to a lot of

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difficulty. I took them at their word and I issued instructions immediately to desist from adopting such coercive steps. But what did I find as a result of reports? No coercive steps were taken at all. When I asked the concerned gentlemen about it, they simply went on sifting the responsibility from one to the other. It was then I thought that whenever anything came from the hon. Members or from the Heads of departments, I should sift the matter for myself and try to find out the truth. The cross-examination of people is there only with a view to find out the truth; and though we do not have exactly any cross-examination here, by adopting similar lines of test, we have to arrive at the truth.

“Then there was a charge that hon. Members are not allowed to approach the district officials freely and give vent to their grievances. The Chief Minister immediately after assuming office, issued a circular that the Members of the Legislature should not unnecessarily interfere with the administration. It was hailed on all hands as very good, but now I see a different attitude is being taken by some hon. Members—I do not know why. It is a very good and sound principle and it is being followed in every democratic country. The day-to-day administration is in the hands of officials and it should not be interfered with. It is only with that object that in municipalities executive officers were appointed. The municipalities lay down the policy and the executive officers carry it out. Here also, the Government merely lays down the policies and it is the carrying-out portion that is in the hands of the district officials. We must give them a free hand to carry out the policies of the Government, and they ought not to be carried away by the colour of the party of the Government or the colour of the individual M.L.As. too. Some individual Members may like that their influence should be felt and that things should be done in their own way; but supposing the tables are turned and they come to the other side, then naturally they will begin to think that they have been wrongly agitating for such things. The officers are above the influence of the non-official element, but it does not bar the Members from approaching the district officials and telling them about general grievances. The trouble comes only in individual cases. I know of one case where the District Collector could not give a motor transport licence to a particular individual sponsored by a particular M.L.A. Then up arose an agitation against that Collector that he was corrupt, that he was taking mamuls, etc., all because the licence was not given; and before that, there was nothing heard about him at all. In view of cases like that, it is better in the interests of the integrity of the administration, that we interfere as little as possible with the officials. It is always open to make any representations of general grievances, and they are there to look into them and do the right thing.

“Finally I come to my friend from Tiruchirappalli. I was not scared away by what he said; I always like his method of speaking, his calmness especially in saying things—I like it very much. And he is not perturbed at all; he sits and speaks and

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probably that is an additional facility to talk calmly unlike in the case of those who stand up and jump up often while speaking—that happens in other places where those gentlemen give a swing and a jerk and the words come out in a torrential manner. And this gentleman here very calmly says there must be a liaison agency between him and the officials. I do not know how best it can be implemented, but let us see. Let him wait for some time.

“Sir, this is a demand under two minor heads about which no hon. Member spoke; hon. Members spoke on all other things except that. We have provided a sum of Rs. 2,500 as a pilot scheme to be spent over the landless poor and the hill tribes, but nobody spoke about it, it is rather strange.

“In view of the remarks I have made, I hope the hon. Member will not press his cut motion.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—“I am sorry, Sir, I have to press the cut motion.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—“Sir, on a point of information. During his speech, the Hon. Revenue Minister referred to the conduct of a particular M.L.A. who began attacking the Collector because his recommendation was not heeded, with regard to the issue of some permit in connexion with motor transport. May I know to which party that M.L.A. belongs and also to which district that M.L.A. belongs. I want the information, because I agree such things must be checked.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“He does not come from Tiruchirappalli district, Sir; of that I am sure.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I am now putting the cut-motion of Sri V. Sri Krishna to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘That the allotment of Rs. 8,12,500 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100.’”

The motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—“I shall put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘That the Government be granted for the year 1952–53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 8,12,500 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.’”

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(3) DEMAND XXIV—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

12-40
p.m.

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I move—

‘That the Government be granted for the year 1952–53, a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,600 under Demand XXIV—Labour including Factories.’

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“ This Demand covers very very routine matters like increase of furniture, increase in the rents of officers' quarters, increase in the emoluments of Industrial Tribunals, increase in emoluments of substitutes in leave vacancies, etc. In fact, I was wondering why my hon. Friends selected this demand for discussion because if discussion has to be confined to the subjects referred to in this demand, there is not much for discussion. I shall reserve any remarks I may have to make to the end.”

Mr. SPEAKER :—“ The motion is—

‘ That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,600, under Demand XXIV—Labour including Factories.’

“ I will allow five minutes to each hon. Member and then the Hon. Minister will reply.

“ Though the hon. Member, Mr. Veerabhadram, has not given notice of any cut motion I will allow him to speak on the Demand.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ అధ్యక్ష, ఈ సంఘాల ఒక సంవత్సర కాలంలో కార్మికులకు ఏమీ చేసింది, అది మంచిదా లేదా అన్న సంగతి స్పష్టం అవుతుంది. ఈ సందర్భములో మూడు విషయములు తెలుపకోరుదన్నాను—

‘ (1) కనీస వేతనం. (2) ట్రీబ్యునలు అవార్డు అమలు జరపడం, (3) చగా దాలను ట్రీబ్యునలకు పంపడం.’

“ కనీస వేతనాల విషయం ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానము లోపభూయిష్టమైనది. కార్మిక వర్గానికి నష్టముచేసే విధానము ఇది, లాగడ ప్రభుత్వం ఆయా ప్రజా సంస్థలయొక్క అభిప్రాయం తెలుసుకుని ఒక కమిటీ నిర్ణయించింది. దాని నిర్ణయాలను త్రోసివేసి ఒక రేటు నిర్ణయించడం జరిగింది. ఈ సందర్భములో ప్రభుత్వం మునిసిపల్ కార్మికుల విషయం చేసినది ఘోర అన్యాయమని చెప్పక తప్పదు. కమిటీ రికమండేషను బుట్ట దాఖలుచేసి వేరే రేటు నిర్ణయం చేసారు. ఆ కమిటీ రిపోర్టు ఈ రోజువరకు ప్రకటన చేసి ఉండలేదు.”

“ రెండవ విషయము ట్రీబ్యునలు అవార్డు అమలు జరపడం విషయంలో, పెంకితనముగా ఉన్న యజమానులను ఏమీ చెయ్యలేక చేతులు ముడుచుకొని ఉండి ప్రభుత్వం. అధికార్లు Land arrears క్రింద వసూలు చెయ్యడమేగాని మరి ఏమార్గములేదు. నిజముగా అలాగుంటే ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి అధికారం లేకపోతే కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి రిపోర్టుచేసి అయినా వెంటనే ఈ ట్రీబ్యునలు ఎవార్డులను అమలు చెయ్యవలయును.”

“ మూడవది—తగాయిదాలు ట్రీబ్యునలకు పంపడం విషయంలో దేవుడు వరమిచ్చినా పూజారి వరము ఇవ్వడు అన్నట్లు కార్మికులకు లేబరు కమీషనరుకు మధ్య ఒకరు ఉన్నారు. Labour Department Secretary గారు, Labour Commissioner జిల్లా కలెక్టరు కలసి చేసిన ఒడంబడిక ఈరోజు వరకు అమలు జరుపలేదు. నెల్లూరులో యజమానులుకు ట్రీబ్యునలు నిర్ణయము జరగడంలేదు. మాజీ మంత్రిగారు తమ పలుకుబడిని ఉపయోగించుకుని అమలు కాకుండా చేస్తున్నారు. దేవలపు

[Sri M. Veerabhadram]

[27th March 1953]

மேலும் ஸ்டீல்ஸ் ஸ்டீல்ஸ் ஸ்டீல்ஸ் ஸ்டீல்ஸ் ஸ்டீல்ஸ் K.T.D. கம்பெனி
யார் லீமர் கம்பெனி கம்பெனி கம்பெனி கம்பெனி கம்பெனி கம்பெனி கம்பெனி கம்பெனி
கம்பெனி கம்பெனி கம்பெனி கம்பெனி கம்பெனி கம்பெனி கம்பெனி கம்பெனி

SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! கனம் தொழிலாளர் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் இந்த மானியத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நமது மாகாணத்தில் இன்றையதினம் தொழிலாளர்கள் நிலைமை நாம் எல்லோரும் சந்தேஷப்படக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இல்லை. அவர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டமான நிலைமையில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. காரணம் என்னவென்றால் தொழிலாளர்கள் தங்கள் உரிமைகளையும், நலன்களையும் பாதுகாத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு முன்பு சட்டங்கள் கிடையாது. இப்பொழுது சட்டங்கள் நிறைவு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இந்தச் சட்டங்கள் ஏற்பட்டம்கூட அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் தங்களுடைய உரிமைகளை, நலன்களை நல்ல முறையில் பாதுகாத்துக்கொள்ளமுடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் அதற்கு அடிப்படையான காரணம் சில பிற்போக்கு சக்திகள் அவர்களுக்கு பாதகமாக தங்கள் பிரச்சாரத்தின் மூலம் அவர்களை அறியாமல் அவர்களுக்கு உண்டு பண்ணுகொண்டிருப்பதுதான் என்பதை நான் திட்டமாகச் சொல்ல முடியும். தொழிலாளர்கள் இன்றையதினம் தங்கள் உரிமைகள் என்ன? தங்கள் நலன்கள் என்ன என்பதை சரியாகப் புரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியாத நிலைமையில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய உரிமைகளையும், நலன்களையும் காப்பாற்றிக் கொடுப்பதற்காகத்தான் தொழிற்சங்கங்கள் வேலை செய்து கொண்டு இருக்கின்றன. இச்சங்கங்கள் பல கட்சிகளுடைய சார்பில் இயங்கி வருவதை யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. ஆனால் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அச்சங்கங்கள்தான் தங்களுக்கட்சியின் நலனை மனதில்கொள்ளாது வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். இன்றையதினம் சில அரசியல் கட்சிகள் தொழிலாளர்களின் நலனைக் காப்பாற்றப் போவதாகச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் நலன்களை பாதகமாகவும், உற்பத்திப் பெருக்குக்குப் பாதகமாகவும் தப்பான பிரச்சாரங்கள் பல செய்து வருவது வருந்தத்தக்கதாகும். தொழிலாளர்கள் தங்கள் நலனைக் கருதுவதோடுகூட நாட்டின் நலனையும் எப்பொழுதும் மனதில் கொள்ளவேண்டும். நாட்டின் நலனை, தேசத்தின் நலனைப் புறக்கணிக்கும் எந்த அரசியல் கட்சியின் தொழிற்சங்கங்களும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான நன்மைகளையும் செய்யமாட்டார்கள். எப்பொழுதும் சில பிற்போக்குச் சக்திகள் வேலை செய்துகொண்டே வருகின்றன. அவைகளை எதிர்த்து நாட்டின் நலனையும், தேச மக்களின் நலனையும் மனதில் கொண்டு தொழிலாளர்கள் ஒரு முகமாக வேலைசெய்து உணவு உற்பத்திப்பெருக்குக்கும் தொழிலாளர்கள் உதவுவது இன்றையதினம் ரொம்பவும் இன்றியமையாததாகும். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் தொழிலாளர்கள் விஷயத்திலும் கொஞ்சம் அக்கறைபோடு நடந்துகொள்ள வேண்டியது அவசியமாகும். சட்டங்கள் போட்டுவிட்டால்மாதிரிப் போதாது. நான் என்னுடைய அனுபவத்தின் மூலமாகக் கூறுகிறேன். சட்டங்களினால் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு கொஞ்ச நஞ்சம் ஏற்பட இருக்கின்ற நன்மைகளைக் கூட சில பிற்போக்குச் சக்திகள் அடையவிடாமல் தடுக்கின்றன. அதைச் சர்க்கார் தடுத்துவிட்டால் தொழிலாளர்கள் அமைதியான முறையில் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதோடுகூட தங்கள் நலனையும், உரிமைகளையும் பாதுகாத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு நல்ல சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படுமென்று நான் கருதுகிறேன்.

“ஆனால் மில்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் முதலாளிகளின் மனப்பான்மை பொதுவாக என்னவென்றால் அவர்கள் லாபம் அதிகம் சம்பாதிப்பதுதான். பணத்தைப் பெருக்குவதும் அதற்கு வசதியாக கள்ளமார்க்கெட்டை நடத்துவதும்தான். இதே அடிப்படையில்தான் அவர்கள் தொழிற்சாலைகளை நடத்துகிறார்கள். அவர்களும் தேசத்தை மனத்திற் கொண்டு, தேச மக்களின் நலனைக் கருத்திற் கொண்டு, தொழிலாளர்களின் கேஷமத்தை மறந்துவிடாமல் காரியங்களைச் செய்வார்களேயானால் நாட்டில் நல்லதொரு சமுதாயமான சூழ்நிலை நிலவுமென்று நான் கருதுகிறேன்.

27th March 1953] [Sri R. Kuppaswami]

“அடுத்தபடியாக இன்றையதினம் மின்சார வெட்டினால் மிகப் பெரும் பாலான தொழிலாளர்கள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உடனடியாக அவர்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் நிவாரணம் அளித்தாகவேண்டும். முதலாளிகளையும் அழைத்து, தொழிலாளர்களையும் அழைத்து அவர்களுக்குள் ஒரு நல்ல உறவு நிலை நீடிக்கும் வகையில் இரு ரப்பாரையும் சமாதானம் செய்யவேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாகும். கடந்த இரண்டு மூன்று மாதங்களாக தொழிற்சங்கத் தலைவர்களும், முதலாளிகளுக்கும் நடந்த பேச்சுவார்த்தையினால் சமாதானமான ஒரு நிலைமை ஏற்படவில்லையென்பதைக் கண்டு நான் ரொம்பவும் வருந்தவேண்டிய சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. உடனே சர்க்கார் ஒரு சமாதானம் ஏற்படக்கூடிய வகையில் ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும். சமாதானத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினால்தான் தொழிலாளர்கள் மிகவும் அமைதியாக உற்பத்திப் பெருக்குக்கான வேலைகளைச் செய்துகொண்டு வருவார்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, தொழிலாளர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடையக்கூடிய வகையில் சர்க்கார் எல்லாக் காரியங்களையும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :— “கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர் களை! எனக்கு முன்னால் பேசிய அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ குப்புசாமியின் யோசனையைக் கேட்டால் சர்க்கார் அவர்களது தொழிலாளர்களின் கொள்கையில் தோல்வியடைய நேரிடுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். அவருடைய யோசனைப் படி நடந்தால் உற்பத்தியும் பெருகுமென்று எனக்குத் தோன்றவில்லை. p.m.”

“முதலில் யாரோ தொழிலாளர்களின் மத்தியில் சென்று துஷ்பிரசாரம் செய்துவருவதாக ஸ்ரீகுப்புசாமி கூறியது ரொம்பவும் தப்பாகும். தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யும் விஷயத்தில் கட்சிபேதமே கிடையாது. கட்சி அடிப்படையில் தொழிலாளர்களின் தொழிற்சங்கங்கள் அமைக்கப்படவும் கூடாது. எதிர்க்கட்சியின் சார்பில் நான் நிச்சயமாக ஒரு உறுதியளிக்க முடியும். உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கும் விஷயத்திலும், மற்ற எல்லா தொழிலாளர்களின் பிரச்சனைகள் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மட்டில் தொழிலாளர்களின் சேஷமும் ஒன்றைக் கருதியே எங்கள் கட்சி வேலை செய்துவருகின்றது. இந்தக் கட்சியின் சங்கங்களை உடைத்தெறிவதற்காகத் தான் ஆ சிபீட்டத்திலுள்ள கட்சிக்காரர்கள் தங்கள் தொழிற் சங்கங்களை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொண்டு அதன் மூலமாக தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு ஏதோ நன்மை செய்துவிட்டதுபோல் சில நன்மைகளைச் செய்ய முயற்சிக்கிறார்கள். தொழிலாளர்கள் அறிவாளிகள் யாரோ சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்பதற்காக அவர்கள் அவர்களது பிரசாரத்தில் ஏமாந்துபோய்விட்டார்கள். தங்கள் நலன்களையும், உரிமைகளையும் கப்பாற்றிக்கொள்வதற்கும், தேசத்தின் நலனையும் உரிமைபையும் காப்பாற்றுவதற்கும், அவர்களுக்கு நன்கு தெரியும். சர்க்காருடைய அடக்குமுறையையும் உண்டு அவர்கள் பயந்து போய்விட்டார்கள். அல்ப சலுகைகளைக் காட்டி அவர்களிடையே இன்றையதினம் இருக்கும் ஒற்றுமையை யாராலும் உடைத்தெறிய முடியாது என்று நான் முதலில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். நான் உபமானியக் கோரிக்கையைப்பற்றிப் பேசுவதால் சர்க்காரின் தொழிற் கொள்கைகளைப் பற்றிப் பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடையாது. இருந்தாலும் power-cut இனால் அதாவது மின்சாரவெட்டினால் இன்றையதினம் தொழிலாளர்கள் ரொம்பவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். வேலையில்லாத காரணத்தினால் பல மாத காலமாகப் பட்டினி கிடக்கிறார்கள். இந்தப் பிரச்சனை மிகவும் முக்கியமான பிரச்சனை. இதில் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக தலையிட்டு தொழிலாளர்களின் கஷ்டத்தை நீக்க முன்வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, நேரம் அதிசம் இல்லாததின் காரணமாக என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That the allotment of Rs. 1,12,600 under Demand XXIV, Labour including Factories be reduced by Rs. 100.’

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah] [27th March 1953]

I want to discuss the policy in regard to giving effect to Mr. Venkataramanayya's award for Motor Workers. But now I find that the motor workers have been completely ignored and they have practically become orphans and nobody takes care of them. They send representation to the Labour Officer and no reply comes. For instance in Sattenapalle the Motor Workers' Union has been communicating with all the officers but only in vain. No reply is received to all their representations. My representation on this occasion is that the Motor Workers' Award must be made alive because it has now been kept in suspense. Provision has been made for minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act and to implement this an extra gazetted officer was appointed. No doubt the gazetted officer has to be paid and we have the least objection to it if he is going to serve labour. But I feel that the grievances of labour have not been sufficiently redressed. I therefore request the Government to expedite the matter."

* SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே’ தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் மான்யத்தின் மீது பேசும்போது சில வார்த்தைகளைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். கனம் தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் திடீரென்று நெல்லிக்குப்பம் ஆலைக்கு வந்து பார்வையிடவேண்டும் என்று அவரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். காரணம் அந்த ஆலை மிகவும் சுகாதாரக் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. ரொம்பவும் மோசமான நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. வெள்ளைக்காரர்சளை விரட்டிவிட்டோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அனால் இன்னும் வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் நாட்டில் இருந்துகொண்டு சற்றுண்டிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் அங்குள்ள தொழிலாளர்களுடைய நிலை ரொம்பவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அங்குள்ள தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு உழைப்பிற்கு ஏற்ப அந்த ஆலை முதலாளிகள் அதிகச் சம்பளம் கொடுப்பது இல்லை. நீண்ட நாள் அனுபவமுள்ள வருக்குக்கூட ரூ 1-2-6 தான் தினக்கூலி கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது நாட்டில் மிகவும் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பசி இருக்கிறது. பட்டினி இருக்கிறது. பற்றுக்குறை இருக்கிறது. விலைவாசிகள் விஷம்போல் ஏறிக் கொண்டு வருகிறது. இந்த நிலையில் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு ரூ. 1-2-6 என்று கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. நெல்லிக்குப்பத்தில் வேலை பார்க்கும் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய நிலை மிகவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. அங்கு வேலை செய்யும் தொழிலாளர்களில் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களும் பிறடோக்கினத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களும் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சுமார் 3000 பேர்கள் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் மிஷும் கஷ்டப்டுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் நெருப்பு அடியில் இருந்துகொண்டு வேலை செய்வதால் அவர்களால் இந்த ரூ. 1-2-6 ல் எவ்விதம் காலம் தள்ளமுடியும். அத்துடன் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்கள் கண்டிப்பாக அந்த ஆலையை வந்து பார்வையிடவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் வெள்ளையரை விரட்டி விட்டதாகக் கூறுகிறார்கள்—ஆனால் வெள்ளையர்கள் இந்த நாட்டை இன்னும் சுரண்டுகிறார்கள். இந்த வெள்ளைக்கார முதலாளிகளை நீக்கிவிட்டு அந்த ஆலையை தேசியமயமாக்க வேண்டும். அதை வாங்குவதற்கு இஷ்டம் இல்லாவிட்டால் கூட்டுறவு மூலமாக அந்த ஆலையை எடுத்து நடத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, I thank the hon. Members for the constructive suggestions they have given. I shall very briefly refer to them because I have not got much time. Sir, the Minimum Wages Act is a Central Act and it was introduced in 1949 and all Governments were asked to implement it in two years. Unfortunately, some of the recommendations

27th March 1953] [Dr. U. Krishna Rao]

with regard to particular varieties of occupations were found by the Government to be impossible of implementation. I do not know how the Minimum Wages Committee came to the conclusion in regard to the minimum wages of employees of local bodies. Having regard to the finances of local bodies and their capacity to raise loans I am fairly certain that if the Government enforce the Act with regard to local bodies the net result will be they will have to close down in ten days. Therefore, in the interests of good administration first priorities must be given first attention. Therefore we feel that the present time is not the proper time to enforce this Minimum Wages Act so far as local bodies are concerned.

"Then, Sir, my Friend, Mr. Veerabhadram referred to Tribunals. We will try our best to implement the Award. I may inform the hon. Member, as pointed out by Mr. Gopalan, there are difficulties too. It is not easy to apply the Rent Recovery Act, because, as I said the other day, managements have either no good lands on which we can fall back upon or they transfer them to somebody else. Therefore we find difficulty in collecting the money. But, this is a matter for investigation and we are doing our best.

"Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Veerabhadram was rather uncharitable to the Development Department. The Development Department has nothing to do in the matter, because the Commissioner of Labour recommends to the Government and the Government in this case happens to be the Minister in charge and the Development Secretary is only the post office that passes on the recommendations of the Labour Officer to the Government with his remarks. It is true that the Development Department has to make notes on the recommendations. But, I can assure my hon. Friend, Mr. Veerabhadram that the Minister has got his commonsense and he uses his commonsense with the best of intentions in favour of the deserving party. I can assure the hon. Member that so far as I am concerned the Development Department cannot stand in the way as an obstacle and cannot mislead me.

"In regard to the other two questions to which he referred I am sorry I cannot explain in detail the recommendations of the Government. But I can assure the hon. Member that when the Government come to any decision they are not influenced by any ex-Minister or swayed by any other consideration but go only by the merits of the case.

"Then, Sir, my Friends, Mr. Kuppuswami and Kalyanasundaram of course took different sides of the question. I can only say that the Government have got the interests of labour at heart and whatever is done it will be only to increase the benefits to labour, increase efficiency increase the output of the country and improve the cordial relations between the labour and the management. To that extent Government will do their utmost and I can assure hon. Members that that shall be the only consideration and nothing else so far as I am concerned in all my dealings with labour.

[Dr. U. Krishna Rao] [27th March 1953]

"My Friend referred to the cut in electricity and suggested that Government should help. I am glad that he gave an alternative suggestion, namely, that in case the Government are unable to find the money they should call a conference. That is the suggestion that has been made. I think I am already moving in the matter. I am writing to most of the mill-owners, interested magnates and heads of industrial undertakings and labour leaders to meet at a conference somewhere about the 4th of April at Madras so that we can solve the problem. I am also writing letters to various other organizations and I hope I will have the co-operation of both the managements and labour in this matter. I know it is difficult of solution because of financial difficulties. It is true of everybody and that will be the excuse that would be put forward by all. But I hope that by persuasion and cordial relationship we may achieve the object. I therefore say that the Government are not sleeping over the matter but are trying their best already to help them.

"My Friend, Mr. Vavilala, referred to the Venkataramanayya Award. That Award was given in 1948 and it lapsed and there is no such award now. That Award was given before the Industrial Disputes Act came into force. Now it is open to the workers to raise the issue and when the question is raised we shall settle it."

1 p.m. SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—"Sir, let me correct the Hon. Minister. The statement is misleading. The Venkataramanayya Award was given under the Industrial Disputes Act and a very recent decision of the Supreme Court has validated it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Whatever it is I have now to put the Demand under discussion and other outstanding Demands for Grants to the vote of the House as the time for discussion of the Demands has come to a close."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 12,600 under Demand XXIV—Labour including Factories'."

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND IV—FOREST.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 9,30,700 under Demand IV—Forest.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND VI—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,600 under Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Acts.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND VII—GENERAL SALES TAX AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 4,73,300 under Demand VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND VIII—IRRIGATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 90,00,000 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND X—STATE LEGISLATURE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 9,31,000 under Demand X—State Legislature.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 8,13,200 under Demand XII—Administration of justice.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XIII—JAILS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 20,30,100 under Demand XIII—Jails.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XIV—POLICE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 69,91,200 under Demand XIV—Police.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND XV—EDUCATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 35,95,100 under Demand XV—Education.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XVI—MEDICAL.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 38,13,100 under Demand XVI—Medical.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 65,41,000 under Demand XVII—Public Health.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XVIII—AGRICULTURE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XIX—VETERINARY.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XIX—Veterinary.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XXI—Industries.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND XXIII—HARIJAN UPLIFT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 75,000 under Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 9,09,500 under Demand XXV—Civil Works—Works.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS
AND PLANT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 38,12,900 under Demand XXVI—Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXVII—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 34,48,300 under Demand XXVII—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXVIII—ELECTRICITY.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 85,01,100 under Demand XXVIII—Electricity.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXIX—FAMINE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 54,22,000 under Demand XXIX—Famine.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND XXX—PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 23,38,500 under Demand XXX—Pensions.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXI—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 34,66,000 under XXXI—Stationery and Printing.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXII-A—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 42,01,200 under Demand XXXII-A—Community Development Projects.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIII—ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES—WORKING EXPENSES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,700 under Demand XXXIII—Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

*B. Other Expenditure.*DEMAND XXXIV—PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LANDHOLDERS
ON THE ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 15,90,000 under Demand XXXIV—Payment of Compensation to Landholders on the Abolition of the Zamindari System.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,30,200 under Demand XXXV—Capital Outlay on Irrigation.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 9,51,200 under Demand XXXVI—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XXXVII—Capital Outlay on Civil Works.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum of Rs. 97,000 under Demand XXXIX—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XL—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XL—Commuted Value of Pensions.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 8,86,23,900 under Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND XLII—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,15,28,000 under Demand—XLII—Loans and Advances by the State Government. ’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow.”

The House then adjourned.



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APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 209 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 27th March 1953, page 419.]

G.O. Ms. No. 2926, Public (General-A), dated 27th November 1948.

[Communal organizations—Exclusion from political activities
—Instructions issued.]

(Regulation of communal organizations.)

I am directed to refer to the enclosed resolution regarding the regulation of communal organizations, passed by the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) at its meeting held on the 3rd April 1948, and to say that the Government of India have given careful consideration to the question of what steps, legislative and administrative, should be taken to prevent communal organizations from engaging in activities other than those essential for the *bona fide* religious, cultural, social and educational needs of the community. So far as legislative action is concerned, it appears to the Government of India that it is difficult for several reasons to draw at this stage a clear line between religious, cultural, social and educational activities (which may be termed non-political activities) on the one hand and other activities (which may be termed political) on the other. The main reason is that the fundamental rights to be conferred by the new Constitution may render certain types of political activities justifiable even when they are pursued by a communal organization. For instance, if some of the fundamental rights are in practice denied to members of a particular community in a particular area, then those members may justifiably organize themselves for the purpose of asserting those rights and getting the other communities to recognize them, but such an activity may well be regarded as "political" in the sense of not being "essential for the *bona fide* religious, cultural, social and educational needs of the community." The draft Constitution also recognizes the communal element in respect of certain matters besides fundamental rights, e.g., reservation of seats for minorities in the House of People and in the Legislative Assemblies of States, and special provision for the Anglo-Indian community with respect to appointment to services and educational grants. It has accordingly been decided that the implementation of the resolution in the legislative field should wait until the passing of the Constitution when it will be clearer to what extent "political" activities of communal organizations will be justifiable on account of their close connexion with fundamental rights and other provisions of the Constitution.

2. Meanwhile, as regards administrative action, the Government of India have decided that the following measures should be put into effect forthwith:—

(a) No notice should be taken by Government and its officers, Local bodies, State-aided institutions, etc., of petitions or representations from communal organizations on political matters,

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(b) Interviews should be denied to leaders of communal organizations who wish to make representations on political matters. Deputations of such communal organizations should not be received by any Minister or Officer of Government.

(c) No Government grant-in-aid or patronage in any form should be given to communal organizations which indulge in political activities.

3. I am to request that, if the Provincial Government see no objection, steps may be taken to give effect to the administrative measures decided, upon.

ENCLOSURE.

Resolution on communal organizations passed by the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) at its meeting held on the 3rd April 1948.

Whereas it is essential for the proper functioning of democracy and the growth of national unity and solidarity that communalism should be eliminated from Indian life, this Assembly is of opinion that no communal organization which by its constitution or by the exercise of discretionary power vested in any of its officers or organs, admits to or excludes from its membership persons on grounds of religion, race and caste, or any of them, should be permitted to engage in any activities other than those essential for the *bona fide* religious, cultural, social and educational needs of the community and that all steps, legislative and administrative, necessary to prevent such activities should be taken.

